BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,125—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 9 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500		
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558		
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marrantetti, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	19th Mar, 1904
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. ,,
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	29th Apr ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 620.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	30th Mar. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,

Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 21st March, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th March, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 22nd March, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th April, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 14th March, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
(Over Messrs. Donnet & Co., Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about. 1904,
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	19th Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st ,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2,881	Pens	12th Mar., 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
2, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th February, 1904.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses, etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

PROSPECTUS OF

MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.
APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.
5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

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PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort, and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it ; hard purgatives harm more than they help ; move the Bowels by gentle means ; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL Rs. 1-10, and Rs. 2-12—MADON, SONS & Co. Bombay.

COPIES OF OUR NEW CATALOGUE

ARE NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION POST FREE TO MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS.

This Catalogue consists of 232 full quarto pages, every page of which carries Illustrations of our

ENORMOUS STOCK

OF THE HIGHEST CLASS AND THE HIGHEST QUALITIES OF GOODS IN

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- JEWELLERY,
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- OPTICAL GOODS.

Our large purchases and special arrangements with the best established Manufacturers enable us to place the most complete variety of Goods in all Departments and at Prices it will be found difficult to beat quality for quality.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

DESSERT CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT

COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT :—

GREENGAGES,
LARGE PEACHES,
PINE APPLE,
ORANGES,
GREEN LIMES,
GOLD LIMES,
FIGS,
PEARS, Red and White,
TANGERINES, Etc., Etc.

Rs. 1-8 per lb.

MARRONS GLACES..............Rs. 2 per dozen.

Also in pint and quart tins, in syrup, Rs. 2 and 4 per tin respectively.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
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TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
HILL'S
WORLD ENTERTAINERS.

Complete Change of Programme TO-NIGHT Introducing for the first time in India the great American Comedian and Instrumentalist,

BERT FLAT,

IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR COMPANY.

Another Change THURSDAY NIGHT and more new Artistes.

OVERTURE AT 9-30 SHARP.
PRICES ;—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Plan of Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

C. H. WARE,
Business Manager.

AUCTION SALE OF RARE OLD BOOKS.

PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., AUCTIONEERS, Lucknow, have the pleasure to intimate that the remainder of the RARE OLD BOOKS advertised to be SOLD on 17th February, and which time would not permit of being sold on that date, will be put up for unreserved Auction on SATURDAY, 19th March.

A list of the unsold numbers is obtainable on application to

PEAKE, ALLEN & Co.,
Auctioneers, Lucknow.

JACKAL CLUB RACES.

INTENDING COMPETITORS are reminded that ENTRIES for next MONDAY'S RACES at Santa Cruz CLOSE on TUESDAY Evening, the 15th instant.

All Entries to be sent to Mr. S. S. CLARKE care of Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd. 1 Rampart Row.

There will be a SPECIAL TRAIN out to the Races at 3-10 P. M. Bombay Time, from Church Gate, 3-18 from Grant Road, and 3-33 from Bandora, arriving Santa Cruz at 3-38 and will return at 6-15 P. M. Sharp.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED for the Carriage and Wagon Department of the E. I. Railway a SUB-ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 450 per mensem.

Candidates must have been trained in the Workshops of a British or other European Railway and have subsequently served on a Railway in British India or Ceylon for a period of not less than 2 years.

Applications in writing, giving full particulars of training and service etc., with copies of certificates, addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, C. and W. Department, E. I. Railway, Lilloosh, will be received up to 31st March 1904.

Lillooah, Dated 4th March, 1904.

RS. 4,000 in CASH PRIZES, 29 Competitions, open to all, with special competitions for Sportsmen, Soldiers, Planters, Railway Employees, Policemen, Amateur Photographers, School Boys, &c., &c., Sketches, Photos, Short Stories, Essays, &c., wanted.

Send stamped addressed envelop for Prospectus to

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the Public, on TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1904, at 8 A. M. at the SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, Bombay.

The Conversazione Prize Distribution and private view of the Pictures for Members and their Friends will take place on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1904, at 4-30 P. M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY from 8 A. M. to 5-30 P. M.

ADMISSION—One Rupee,
Season Tickets—Three Rupees.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1904, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 12th day of March, 1904.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

MOTOR CARS.

"CHALLENGER"

REVOLUTION IN WORKING CHARGES.
Half Anna per mile.
CHALLENGER CHALLENGES COMPETITION.
Perfect control.
STOPS WITHIN ITS OWN LENGTH.
Speed 1 to 25 miles.
NO COMPLICATIONS, Excellent Hill Climbers
2,000 Cars Successfully Working.
Apply to

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.
67, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY,

J. ZUBERBUHLER.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS carried on in the name of Khakeebhoy Pudumsey of very valuable and rich enamelled, cut, flowered and coloured Chandeliers, parts and fittings in variety, Furniture, large Hall Carpets, Artificial Flowers, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Receiver, appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 834 of 1901, Ahmedbhoy Meherallibhoy vs. Cassumalli Meherallibhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, on the premises, by Public Auction, in convenient lots THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade consisting of rich enamelled cut, flowered and coloured chandeliers, parts and fittings, viz.: vases, cups, flowers, pans, dishes, tubes and bells, gilt coloured and flowered chandelier arms and shades, gilt pendants, globes with buttons, gindy stands, table ornaments large hall carpets, lamps, sofas and chairs, shop furniture, &c., lying in the shop at Kalbadevi, No. 239.

Property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th March, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

		Rs.	a.
Crest correctly Engraved	from Rs.	6	0
Crest and Motto	"	8	0
Crest and Monogram	"	10	0
Monograms only	"	5	0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	"	2	8
Address Two Lines, any style	"	4	8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	2	0

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	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	8	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europa, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 55 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburg.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
"PETER F. HEERING."	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Bombay

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,
Calcutta,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Colombo,
Penang,
Thaiping,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore,
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok,
Batavia,
Sourabaya,
Manila
Cebu, (Philli-pines),
Hongkong,
Foochow,
Shanghai,
Tientsin,
Hankow,
Yokohama,
Kobe,
New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application,

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 12.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£85 15-16	= + 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£96	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£102 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 5-16	= – 3-16
2 months hence	26	= – 3-16
Spot in New York	57	= – 1-2
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·16	= – 1-2
Berlin "	20·15 3-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·86 3-4	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 " " "	3 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-2	= – 1-8
7 day market loans	2 5-8	= unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £500,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 1-4 F.-M. Quiet but steady.

RAPESEED—
Brown 31 1-2. M.-J. Done. Tone dull.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 32 3-4 A.-M. Sellers. Tone dull.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 8·70—8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 13-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June.
8·46	8·45	8·44
– 9	– 9	– 9
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8·41	8·39	8·09
– 9	– 9	– 10
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·21	6·86	6·76
– 9	– 8	– 7

Receipts at U. S. Ports	10,000
Do. last year	13,000
Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Do. do Continent	1,000

In New York—

Spot	15·85
Futures, month of March	16·30 plus 11
Do. do. July	16·62 plus 15

In New Orleans—

Spot	16 . plus 1-8
Futures, month of June	16·86 plus 27
Do. do. Sept	13·79 plus 09
Tone at close	firm.

COTTON.

Stock in London	10,000 Bales.
Total visible supply	3,000,000 do
	– 130,000
Do do of which is East Indian...	351,000 do
Do Quantity in sight	8,830,000 do
	plus 110,000
Stock in Liverpool	583,000 do

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 12th March, 1904:—

Cotton	11,633 bales.
Wheat	13,415 cwts.
Linseed	37,610 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,317 "
Gingellyseed	7,108 "
Poppyseed	3 "
Groundnuts	360 "
Castorseed	3,124 "
Rice	53,059 "
Myrabollams	4,279 "
Cottonseed	25,121 "
Mowraseed	14 "
Gram	899 "
Joowar	15,821 "
Maize	672 "

BOMBAY, MARCH 14.

Exchange—Tone easy.

Bank T.T.					1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand					1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills	3 Months	Sight	D. A.		1s. 4 1-4d.
Do	6	do	do		1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs	3	do	do	.....	170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	.....	138 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	.....	133
Shanghai	30	do	do	.....	190
Japan	30	do	do	.....	Nominal.

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone firm.

Cash	Rs. 98-1
1st Settlement 30th March	" 97-15

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	10th Mar.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do	10th Mar.	6	do.
Bank of Madras do	22nd Jan.	7	do.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	7	6
Forward	5	8	6
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	3	0
Do Forward ...	5	3	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0
Do Forward	5	9	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	10	0
Do Forward	5	11	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	13	6
Forward	5	15	0
Castorseed—Tone Steady.			
Ready	21	4	0
Forward	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone easier.			
Howree Khandeish ...	31	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	30	12	0
25 per cent. " ...	30	0	0
50 per cent. " ...	28	8	0
Black Kutnee " ...	25	4	0
Yellow Hingaughat ...	33	4	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady
Pissi 91 per cent. Rates unchanged.
Club No. 1 " "
Hard Red " "

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.

Estimated sales	6,000 bales.
Imports	1,000 "

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June.
8·55	8·51	8·53
plus 9	plus 9	plus 9
June.-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept
8·50	8·18	8·18
plus 9	plus 9	plus 9
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·33	6·91	6·84
plus 9	plus 8	plus 8

COTTON.—The market is strong with prices nominally Rs. 3 to 5 higher than on Saturday. There is a good all round enquiry from shippers and local mills.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	253	239	232	25 March.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	258	246	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	258	243	...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	269	262	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	251	243		do
Jalgaum do.	253	245		do
Khaudwa do.	262	...		do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do Akola do. do.	271	264	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	274	267	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	280	272	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	340	328	311	do
Surat	360	...	...	do
Bhownugger (M. G ...	282	272	...	25 May
Do. M.G, ...	278	268	...	
Mutia (M. G.)	269	259	253	25 March
Dharwar (S.-G	...	...	290	25 May
Western	...	...	274	

SHARES.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1302½
Manockjee Petit Mills	1975
Colaba Land and Mill	382 1-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 12th March, as compared with the statement of the 5th March:—

	Mar. 5. Rs.	Mar. 12. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	81,00,000	81,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,19,595	46,81,381
Public Deposits at Branches	51,32,483	74,91,177
Other Deposits	6,83,59,931	685,23,814
Post Bills	9,610	9,132
Sundries	12,50,127	12,92,947
Rs.	9,94,71,756	10,04,93,451
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,13,59,463	1,15,05,460
Other authorised Securities	23,83,347	19,28,634
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	55,57,611	61,82,714
Loans do. do. do.	1,70,12,238	1,60,61,636
Bills discounted and purchased	2,64,94,023	2,53,53,524
Dead Stock	3,55,332	3,55,397
Stamps and Stationery	3,745	3,674
Balances with other Banks	6,91,415	7,57,213
Sundries	1,92,145	1,80,926
Cash	3,54,18,348	3,76,51,837
Rs.	9,94,71,756	10,04,93,451

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MILLS—March 5, at Southsea, Elizabeth Louisa Jane, the wife of Colonel A McL Mills, late 37th Dogras.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HIGHT—March 9, at Valalakadai Peak, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of S M Hight, of a daughter.

PIERCE—March 11, at Kolar Gold Field, the wife of Captain F G Pierce, 19th Punjabis, Adjt Kolar Gold Field Volunteers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GAUNT—MOORSOM—March 8, at Muttra, by the Rev C H Reynolds, Captain Cecil R Gaunt, 4th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Mr Justice Gaunt, of Melbourne, Australia, to Helen Maud Beatrice, daughter of Major-General Moorsom, late of the XXX Regiment, and Mrs Charles Moorsom.

HOGAN—GARLAH—February 22, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Jubbulpore, by the Rev Fr D'Costa, Alex R Hogan (eldest son of the late Dr John Hogan, of Nagpore, C P), Superintendent of Post Offices, Malwa Division, Mhow, to Nellie Garlah, the only daughter of Mr W E Keogh (retired), Bengal Commissariat Department.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 10-34m., 11-2a. Low water, 4-29m., 4-16a.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8 30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hill's World Entertainers.
John Roberts' match, Taj Mahal Hotel, 9-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 p. m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Capri will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-morrow.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURE.—The fourth of a series of Lectures on "Hebrew and Semitic Languages" will be delivered by Mr. Ezekiel Moses Ezekiel B. A., in the University Library at 5-15 p. m. to-day. Subject: "Semitic Pronouns and Numerals". The Lecture is open to the public.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—The first of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be given on Thursday next in the Framji Cowasji Hall. The subject will be, "Some Commonsense views on Plague" and the lecturer will be Dr. N. K. Choksey. Sir James Monteath will preside.

RAID ON GAMBLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Sullivan charged Sital Purdesi and nine others, the first with keeping a common gaming house and the rest with gambling in it. The accused were arrested by Mr. Sullivan and a party of policemen at half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday morning while they were engaged in gambling in a house in Bhendy Bazar Road. The first accused was fined Rs. 20 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Capt. A. H. D. Creagh and the officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneer's will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m., to-day:—

March...........	The Man Behind the Gun...	Sousa
Overture	Sunlight and Shade...........	Parker
Selection...	..San Toy........................	Sidney Jones
Serenade......	The Warblers..................	Perry
Selection...	..Florodora.....................	Leslie Stuart
Valse	Vision	Waldteufel

"MILD HINDUS".—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Inspector Sullivan charged Cowbai, a Hindu woman, and two Hindus, named Bhagoji Kondaji and Keroo Sakharam with assaulting one Sakharam Mahadu. The evidence showed that complainant kept a grocer's shop at Null Bazar. On the 3rd instant the first accused had an altercation with complainant on account of her son, upon which the woman seized him and the other accused beat him with a sticks on the head and other parts of the body, causing severe injuries. Complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for some days for treatment. The Magistrate sentenced the woman to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer two months' further imprisonment. The third accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo one month's further imprisonment. All the accused were further bound over in sums of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for one year. In the event of the accused paying the fine Rs. 30 were ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

DARING BURGLARIES AT DADAR.

SMART CAPTURES BY THE POLICE.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Superintendent Williamson charged three Purdesees named Ramdas Gopaldas, Talsiprasad Hariprasad and Ramcharan Goolabdas with house-breaking and theft of jewellery, clothing &c., of the collective value of Rs 3 375 the property of Tookaram Saccaram and Vinayak Damoder both of whom reside in a camp at Vincent Road. The police inquiries showed that on Friday night the three accused broke into Tookaram's hut and removed from it two wooden boxes and a leather bag containing money, jewellery and clothing valued at Rs 1,575. The boxes and bag were carried near the G. I. P. Railway line, where the thieves ransacked them and took away the jewellery only. The accused then crossed the railway line and broke into the hut occupied by Vinayak. From this place they removed two trunks and a bundle of clothing and took them within the railway line. Here they broke open the trunks and abstracted from them jewellery of the value of Rs. 1800. After committing these two thefts they started for Bombay via Dadar Road, with the spoil in their possession. When they reached the Dadar Railway level crossing, they were challenged by policeman No. 1943 F on duty. They stopped, but when the policeman started to search them the first accused who was carrying a bundle, containing the spoil, dropped it and struck the policeman and the three of them then made off. The policeman at once raised an alarm and gave chase and with the assistance of two other policemen who happened to be going their rounds along Dadar Road, succeeded in arresting the first and the third accused. The second accused escaped with jewellery valued at Rs. 453, but was subsequently arrested by the police near his house, at Grant Road. Property of the value of Rs. 3,020 has been recovered up to the present. The "modus operandi" adopted by these men has been to dress up as religious mendicants and to go round begging in the day, when they marked the places they intended to break into at night. The Magistrate remanded the accused in custody in order to enable the police to recover the property which the second accused had made off with.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague! Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	5	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	21	17	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	39	35	48
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	22	19	23
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	38	33	50
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	5	13
G Mahim and Worli	10	9	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	13
Total	141	135	193
Total plague deaths to date...	269,527	231,109	
Same date last year........	143	133	233

MR. ALEC MARSH.

HIS IDEAS ON VOCAL PICTURES.

Mr. Alec Marsh, the well-known operatic baritone, who for many years has occupied a high position amongst English vocalists, possesses decided views upon the question of the analogy which the art of the painter bears to that of the singer. Those who have the opportunity of observing Mr. Marsh's performances in England must have been struck with the great attention which he pays to detail in any operatic role he may assume; and he holds that it is the part of a vocalist to convey by means of pantomimic gesture and facial expression, as well as by vocal effort the innermost beauties or characteristics of the rôle he may be endeavouring to pourtray or the scene which he may have to depict. Of course, as Mr. Marsh remarks, in opera the audience have presented to them a visible picture by means of stage accessories. This is a great aid to the vocalist and also to the audience in following his interpretation of the music. But he regrets that so few amateurs realise the power they possess of painting for their listeners an imaginary picture even in the rendering of a simple ballad upon the concert platform. In saying this of course, Mr. Marsh is treating the matter entirely from the listener's point of view. He is of opinion, that a vocalist has the power of leaving a lasting picture with his hearer. He has not the canvas of the painter, of course, but his art will enable him to suggest a picture, the duration of which will be in proportion to the ability which he possesses. If amateurs realised the fact that every song is intended to convey a picture, he thinks they would be enabled when delivering a song to conjure up in their own minds an ideal picture which would be reflected in the mind of the listener. It is true that varying conceptions might bring about different results, and the listener's imagination appealed to in this way would probably yield a picture very different from that which inspired the singer.

Why, asks Mr. Marsh, is that simple ballad "Home Sweet Home," sung by Madame Patti with so much success? Is it the music or is it the words? It is neither, Mr Marsh replies. It is simply the fact that this great artiste by means of her superb powers is able to impress an ideal picture of home upon the minds of every one of her audience. The great Wagner evidently realised this when writing his operas. Wagnerian opera is entirely distinct from the old Italian opera in that the music and the stage accessories combine to represent one idea, whereas the old Italian opera was to a great extent dependent upon the beauty of the voices which interpreted it, and upon Belcanto. Mr. Marsh would advise every amateur and young singer to cultivate the habit of imagination. If this were done he is sure that it would greatly enhance the effect from the listener's point of view. Those who have had the privilege of hearing great singers such as Mr. Sims Reeves or Mr. Santley would rapidly follow this argument.

Mr. Santley was once heard to remark that whenever he pourtrayed the role of the Count de Luna in "Trovatore" he was very careful to have beef for dinner. The character he was pourtraying was of course a gentleman who was greatly addicted to substantial feeding. Mr. Marsh humourously adds that he believes some artistes go to the extent of drinking Rhein wine when they take part in German opera, and though he does not ask amateurs to carry these little aids of realism quite so far as that he impresses upon them the necessity of entering into the spirit of the song with all the imagination of which they are capable. To carry this idea further he recalls some of his own experiences in the death scene in Gounod's "Faust." He was never able to participate in that very touching scene without himself being moved to the extent that his eyes filled with tears.

Sometimes the effort to be realistic results in a laughable episode. Mr. Marsh was on one occasion playing in Faust, and in the death scene he had hidden away in his shirt a sponge filled with a crimson liquid which when he received his death blow, he squeezed in order to add a realistic touch to the dramatic passage. On the occasion in question Mr. Marsh's valet in order to improve the colour of the blood introduced into the sponge a new ingredient. Unfortunately it was a chemical possessing a particularly disagreeable odour, and when he was lying apparently dead on the stage, the Marguerite, Miss Alice Esty, who afterwards became Mrs. Alec Marsh, had to endure the offence during the whole of the period that she was supposed to be weeping over the dead body. If, says Mr. Marsh, the audience could have heard the terms in which the sorrowing sister reproached the dead brother they would have marvelled greatly.

It is interesting to note that before coming to India, Mr. Marsh was approached with the idea of going into Manchuria as war correspondent; and also for the purpose of taking cinematograph pictures of the war operations. He has with him in Bombay now a Bioscope camera with which he is able to take five minute pictures, and doubtless he will be able to take back to England some interesting scenes of Indian life, which will serve to remind him of an interesting visit.

ABKARI REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me kindly space to speak on the need of affecting amendments in the Abkari Act which bears hard on the poor people of Salsette and Bassein.

Amongst the Indian beverages toddy is considered to be the most exhilarating sparkling, and, in a great measure, health-imparting drink. It cheers a wearied heart but does not inebriate so easily as other spirits do. Before the dawn of the stringent Abkari Act the Bhandaries tapped cocoa-nut-trees, tad or brab trees and date or cajuri-trees freely and distilled liquors and spirits of various sorts out of these juices, and were satisfied with the quality of the drinks they obtained; it supplied the want of a meal and enabled them to treat their guest and friends and at moderate expense. Toddy was then to be had in every nook and corner. It was really a great blessing to the labourers and peasants who after having one or two cups went to the fields early and worked longer. When fish was scarce many poor people and labourers used to eat their "chapatis" after dipping them in the toddy. But these boons have become things of the past. The pure and health giving liquors that were distilled at home by the people are now no more to be had for love or money.

We have now brandies and other deleterious spirits in their stead which many scientific men have proved to be pernicious to health. To stand foreign liquors man must have substantial food. The poor are unable to procure rich spirits and thus naturally have an access only to inferior brands which destroy their appetite and thus many have fallen victims to liver complaints which generally originate from these drinks. Mowra liquor is injurious as it is much adulterated with acrid substances which make it fiery but which at the same time cannot be detected by ordinary people. Toddy is now also so much adulterated by the vendors with flour conjee and sugar that it becomes tasteless and injurious. The vendors when questioned by their confidants candidly state that if they did not resort to these practices they would not be able to meet Government demands. This seems to be true because it makes them so bold as to risk their trade by committing these frauds which are so predominant everywhere. The Act provides for severe penalties after conviction. Nevertheless frauds have been practised and where the officials have been vigilant and strict the offenders have been punished.

Hardly any man can refrain from intoxicants; drink he must. Then what are the beverages left that may be commended to the poor considering their toils and weak food? Is it not necessary that the act should be amended? If not the poor must be left to grumble and obliged to swallow distasteful and injurious drinks. If the Bombay East Indian Association feels for the people, it should take up the cause of the public concerned.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, March 12.

DRY, THIN, AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Director, 3168 tons, Captain H Bickerstaff, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Aberlour, 1747 tons, Captain P R Barnet, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Djibouti, 5th March in ballast.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer Duo Balduino 3141 tons, Captain O'Capena will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Caspian, 1318 tons, Captain D Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff 13th February, with a cargo of coal and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Surada 3358 tons, Captain R E Honeywood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 24th February via coast ports with a general cargo and coal and 9 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Chusan, 2612 tons, Captain W B Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Shanghai, Mr Ali Ohein, Mr Tien Yungwoo and Mr Tien Irin Tsing. From Hongkong—Mr H Hallarakhia, Mr A C Abdoola. From Singapore, Mr J S Elmore. From Colombo—Mr H G Joseph, Mr Yanagisama, Captain Carroll, Rev P Hipp, Mrs Orchard, Mr Meaghragmal, Mr and Mrs Dinon, Mr A F Gordon, Mrs Longden. From Melbourne—Mr W Harley, and Mr E Banward. From Freemantle—Mr W Banvard. From Hobart Mr C H and two Misses Hodgson. From different ports 54 deck.

ARRIVALS

Mar.	Vessel	Commander.	From
14	Chusan s	Palmer	Shanghai, Feb 23
	Surada s	Honeywood ...	Calcutta, Feb 24
	Caspian s	Young	Cardiff Feb 13

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Santhia s........	Phillips ...	Rangoon
	Directors s	Bickerstaff ..	Liverpool

The steamer Duo Balduino, D Canepa, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Chusan for China &c.
" Aberlour, for Marseilles, Hamburg, &c.
" Queensborough, for Hull
" Bodiewell, for Hamburg, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 13.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha, left here yesterday.

The Clan Lines steamer Clan Forbes, arrived London on the evening of 11th inst.

HONGKONG MARCH 12.

The P and O Co's steamer Coromandel, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gorizia, left Colombo for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 12th instant, and is due here on the morning of the 16th inst.

The same Co's steamer Marquis Bacquehem from Trieste, left Suez for Bombay on the 11th instant, and may be expected here on or about 21th inst.

The same Co's steamer Nippon from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi, on the 12th instant, and may be expected here on or about 21th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—1250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 910 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 125 bales wool J Kara; 100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 31 bales wool Moti Jetha; 60 bales wool H K M Janna.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—2000 cwt cottonseed Ewart Latham and Co; 6000 cwt cottonseed Tata and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—5 bales yarn J Duxbury and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—82 cwt condiments N K Jussawalla; 160 cwt deer horns J M Rahimtoola; 147 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co; 82 bales hides and skins H M Ata; 18 bales skins M S Abdoola; 13 bales hides and 70 cwt deer horns B Esmal; 15 cwt fishmaws R Dhunjee and Co; 26 bales skins R M Kooka; 64 bales rags E Kadabhoy; 2010 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 285 cwt olibanum D Vulley and Co; 45 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Aberlour s—977 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 3512 cwt myrabolams G Madhowjee; 2050 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 52 cwt kishmis D Jutooal; 501 cwt myrabollams Goculdas Madhowjee; 86 bales cotton fly K Harmukhrai and Co; 4017 cwt rapeseed 9800 cwt castorseed 1999 cwt teelseed 2722 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Macedonia s—40 cases Indian condiments Owen and Okell.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—150 cwt aloe fibre The Bombay Co; 1200 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co 2000 cwt gingellyseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 1000 cwt groundnuts E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales hemp P Bhimjee.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—400 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 650 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Scindia s—147 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Haxby s—50 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR GENOA.

City of Oxford s—552 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Isleworth s—385 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 150 tons old iron A Hakimjee and Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Haxby s—67 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
Isleworth s—500 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Hoxby—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR COPENHAGEN.

Hexby s—3 bales yarn the Svadeshi Mills Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—575 bales twist Sirs E Sassoon 100 bales twist N J Abraham.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—200 bales twist Tatati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—100 bales cotton Tata and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th March.

1 The Bayley Shield and Nicholson Cup Competitions will be fired for at Ghat Cooper as follows:—

Bayley Shield.
"C" Company on the 15th instant.
"E" Company on the 10th instant.
"F" Company on the 16th instant.

Nicholson Cup
"C" Company on the 17th instant.
"D" Company on the 18th instant.
"E" Company on the 17th instant.
"F" Company on the 18th instant.

2. Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Headquarters.

3. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghat Cooper from the 21st to the 26th March 1904 both days inclusive. Prospectus of the Meeting can be obtained at Head-Quarters. Entries should be made as early as possible to the Sergeant Major at Head-Quarters.

Matches in Class C of the Prospectus will be fired for at Ghat Cooper on Saturday afternoons of the 19th and 26th instant, commencing each afternoon at 2-30 p.m.

Match VIII (Cadets) will be fired for at Ghat Cooper on Monday morning next the 28th Instant, at 6-45 a. m.

4. The Examination for Proficiency Certificates will take place about the 30th instant, and the Class will meet at Headquarters for instruction every Monday evening at 6 p. m.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th March.

1. The Proficiency Class for No. 1 Coy will meet in the Town Hall Compound to-day and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.

2. The Range at Cooria will be open daily for Class firing. Members who have not fired their Class are requested to do so at once. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 5-50 and 6-5 a. m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 14TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and unimportant. The barometer is in slight excess of normal in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Winds are variable and moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 7° to 14° below normal at Lahore, Sirsa, Jubbulpore and Sholapur, while the minimum is 8° in excess at Karachi. The maximum varied from 103° at Cuddapah to 76° at Lahore and the minimum from 78° at Negapatam to 53° at Ajmere and Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—Continues fine everywhere.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1904.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS IN MANCHURIA.

NEWSPAPER and magazine writers at Home seem anxious to prepare the British public for any eventuality in connection with the War in the Far East that they may experience no feeling of surprise in case England should be drawn into the conflict. They wish to maintain and strengthen British sympathy with the Japanese by reminding them that not only would the annexation of Manchuria by Russia be the death-blow to all hope of commercial expansion northwards, but most certainly it would cause the steady diminution of British trade with the South of China, which is far more dependent than is commonly admitted upon the prosperity of the north. Still they cannot deny that the annexation of Manchuria is vitally necessary to Russia for financial as well as military strategical reasons—the integrity of the province would constitute an effectual bar to her future advancement and mean her financial ruin. Though generally understood that in fighting for that integrity, Japan is fighting for what is necessary to her existence as a nation it is not yet appreciated that British commercial interests are also at stake. This is what we are asked to take note of and to remember. The latest contribution to the mass of literature which has been published, with this end in view is to be found in the March number of the "Empire Review," wherein Mr. H. Fulford Bush of Newchwang, writes on the Political and Commercial situation in Manchuria. British commercial interests in Manchuria are by no means inconsiderable, but they are not known to be so great as they are, as goods destined for Newchwang are despatched to Shanghai and transhipped there, just as Manchurian produce is transhipped at that Port for England. British importers and exporters, Mr. Bush observes, are unaware that Shanghai is in the position of a middleman for the north of China, and have become possessed of the idea that their trade is confined to the Yangtsze valley sphere and seldom, if ever, follow the statistics dealing with the re-exports from Shanghai.

Newchwang owes its present importance to British enterprise. It also due to the action of the first British consul appointed to the port and a British naval commander that it holds its present advantageous site, as the Chinese authorities at Peking, "with their usual cunning reliance upon our official ignorance," had designated Newchwang proper as the treaty port. Newchwang proper lies some forty miles from the bar and the depth of water in the river at that spot is quite inadequate for vessels drawing more than seven feet. British commercial pioneers drew attention to this and indicated as the desirable treaty port the excellent harbourage, sixteen miles above the bar, now known as Newchwang, but which is really Yingkow or Yingtzu. Prior to the Chino-Japanese war, of the foreign tonnage trading with the port seventy per cent. was British. Since then the Japanese shipping industry is shown to have rapidly advanced and to have cut out to a great extent the German and Norwegian trade and taken the place of the British boats running between Newchwang and Japanese ports. The figures are now, roughly, forty per cent. British, thirty-five to forty per cent. Japanese, about twelve per cent. Chinese and, say, eight per cent. of other nationalities, principally German and Norwegian. Very nearly all the foreign-owned property is British, American, German and Japanese and the only nationals who enjoy the confidence of the native merchants, traders and population generally, are British, American and Japanese. There was a time when Germany had greater interests at stake, but they have declined gradually, while the Catholic Missions represent French interests. A large and steadily-growing business is the exportation to England of light sundries, such as skins, furs, horse-hair, bristles, feathers and wool. The report for 1902 showed the net value of the trade carried by foreign vessels to be over five and a half millions sterling, exclusive of treasure shipments. Since the Russian occupation the figures have declined by at least thirty per cent. Great Britain's share of the foreign import trade was over seventy per cent, of the whole, while the bulk of Manchuria's light exports are destined to supply English demand

Discussing the potentialities of British Commercial expansion, Mr. Bush argues that, given an "open door," we can at the lowest computation treble our trade with North China. The agricultural and mineral resources are only partially developed. For many years the native authorities have been encouraging immigration from Shantung and Chihli, opening up the imperial hunting-grounds to squatters and endeavouring by every means to assist agricultural advancement. Still, we are assured, at least one-half of the land available for agricultural purposes remains to be taken up. The mineral wealth hitherto revealed is only the result of surface-scratching; the use of machinery is still in its infancy and quite unknown in the interior, where working on the mines is abandoned as soon as manual labour fails to keep the water under. Yet gold, coal, asbestos and iron mines may be found almost everywhere in Manchuria which Mr. Bush has no hesitation in describing as potentially the richest province of China. With these possibilities and having regard to the fact that the Chinese prefer working with Britishers and therefore the majority of the concessions granted to foreign enterprise in Manchuria would be in British hands, that were our treaties maintained, Mr. Bush considers, the trebling of British trade with Manchuria is a low estimate of the commercial benefits which would accrue to us. Yet we have been and still are being ousted by Russian influence. This the writer rightly attributes to the absence of a definite British policy in Chinese affairs to our inaction regarding the Russian occupation of the treaty port and "the apparent indifference to the danger now menacing British life and property at Newchang, which is the centre of our trade in and with Manchuria." It is calculated that the war will of necessity paralyse for years the most promising province in China. But the moral of Mr. Bush's article is that it is not a time to wax vituperative over the Russian mode of procedure or the lamentable negligence of the past, but it is essentially the time to safeguard those interests of which we are possessed, to wipe out as far as possible past failures by present efficiency and to decide definitely, and without further loss of valuable opportunities, upon a line of action that shall ensure the preservation of those rights acquired in the past and those wider possibilities the future opens out to British enterprise.

THE INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

SOME time ago, it will be remembered, we entered into a description of a proposed extension of the South Indian Railway which would result in the linking up of the island of Ceylon with India, and also the development of a new port at the terminus of the South Indian Railway on the mainland. Apparently little headway has been made with the scheme since that date, but though it has remained in abeyance its promoters seem determined to carry it through, and there is little doubt that in the course of the next few years it will be entered upon in real earnest. The difficulty which now stands in the way of the scheme is the delay which has been occasioned by Government. There seems to be reason to believe that the sanction of the Government of India will be obtained for the more vital points of the scheme, but the approval of the Secretary of State is still a waited. The greatest difficulty lies in connection with the channel adjacent to the island of Rameswaram through which the small coasting steamers of the B. I. Company run. The Southern India Railway Company propose to go across the Rameswaram reef and to stop up the channel replacing it by a canal which will run through the island itself. As a matter of fact the B. I. Company, who are chiefly concerned at the present moment, are strongly in favour of the scheme and would doubtless be only too glad to be able to avail themselves of the advantages which it will offer. There is really no real grounds then for the refusal of the sanction of the Secretary of State, and Major A. D. G. Shelley, the agent and adviser of the Railway Company may, therefore, approach the Home Government with a great degree of confidence. The scheme will be costly of course. It is expected that an expenditure of 33½ lakhs will be necessitated so far as the railway is concerned, and the canal cannot be expected to cost less than 86½ lakhs of rupees. But the commercial and military advantages offered to the trading world in general and to the Government should result in an ample return to the Railway Company for this ambitious outlay. Major Shelley, in the course of an interview with a Ceylon contemporary has stated that the military authorities would be provided with admirable docking accommodation which they at present lack, and as a matter of fact Government would be the first to gain by the carrying out of the Railway Company's proposals. The advantages to commerce are obvious. The canal means a short cut from Burma, and naturally the shipping combinations interested in that route would like to see it constructed. Major Shelley is sanguine enough to hope that the company would eventually capture Chinese and Australian traffic, but at any rate he calculates that the railway would pay 18 per cent. Colombo would benefit equally with Port Ampthill, and the only port which appears likely to suffer would be Tuticorin. It is sincerely to be hoped for the sake of the commercial advantages of the scheme that all opposition will be quickly overcome and that a commencement will be made with the actual work of constructing the extension.

SEAMEN AS HARVESTERS.

IN the old days of the East India Company's regime when the Hooghly resembled a forest of masts owing to the lage number of sailing ships lying in the river above Diamond Harbour and the Madras Roadstead and Bombay Harbour both presented an animated scene through the same cause, we are not aware that shipmasters were ever brought face to face with a difficulty of the same nature that is at the present time causing inconvenience and loss to the masters of sailing vessels at Melbourne. From that Australian Port comes the news that a number of wheat ships have been delayed in putting to sea because their seamen have gone harvesting. In the old goldfield days the ships which brought out the world's adventurers were laid up in fleets in Hobson's Bay on account of the impossibility of holding crews, lured by the stores of wealth to be dug inland. This time it is the superiority of harvest pay to deep sea rates and the call for hands to take in the "record harvest." In America seamen regularly follow the harvests, working a circuit right through the States and finally coming down with the golden grain from the great lakes and so back to Liverpool. Barry, in his "Man Adrift," Wyckoff and other writers on American labour problems note the phenomena which make the American sailor an amphibian. These sailors are said to be expert harvest hands, and particularly apt at working the machinery which is such a prominent feature in garnering in the golden grain of Manitoba and Minnesota. Sailors, all the world over, are well known for their love of agricultural labour and among our own seamen the highest summit of their ambition is to acquire sufficient money to be able to buy a very small plot of ground and settle down to farming on a small scale. There is a saying among British sailors, "Who'd sell a farm and go to Sea," which shows that farming at all events among land occupations is not despised.

CORN IN MANCHURIA.

In view of the difficulties that Russia is expected to find in supplying her troops with food in Manchuria, an examination into the food resources in that province will have some interest for those who are following the events of the war. According to a recent report written by Mr. R. T. Greener, the American commercial agent in Vladivostock, there are three competitors for the flour business in the Amur Provinces. Three years ago American flour had the predominance, large quantities thereof being imported into Vladivostock. Notwithstanding the long voyage across the Pacific, the American product overcame all competition. Russia from the Black Sea provided the Russian Far East with only such higher brands of flour as were not shipped from the United States. Latterly a great change has taken place and Mr. Greener, writing on November 18th says, "A quantity of American flour is now on hand, but there are not many purchasers therefor, and there are no new importations. Judging from the present state, American flour will not find so good a market here as formerly, except after seasons of bad harvests in the Ussuri country or in Manchuria." The Manchurian flour, on the contrary, seemed, he thought, to be getting the upper hand very fast. Harbin, where, we are now told the Russian concentration is to take place, was, Mr. Greener pointed out, becoming the central point. "Two steam flour mills are working there day and night, and two new ones are being erected. One of them will be of large dimensions, supplied with the best modern appliances. The area of grain fields in Manchuria is increasing from year to year." Knowing what we do now there is an ample explanation why the Russians wished to encourage the growing of corn in Manchuria. And yet we are asked to believe that Russia was not preparing for war.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Russo-Chinese Bank has sold its land and buildings at Yokohama.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Lely leaves Calcutta this week to take over charge of the Central Provinces from Mr. J. P. Hewett, proceeding on leave.

MR. H. C. CLOSSTOUN, Superintendent of the Dholpur State, will hold charge as Political Agent of the Eastern States of Rajputana till further notice.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 30th January, amounted to Rs. 2,114. Total earnings from 1st January to 30th January were Rs. 6,041.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th February, 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 250,661 maunds and Rs. 28,626 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 30th January, amounted to Rs. 4,113, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 828. Total earnings from 1st January to 30th January, were Rs. 15,033, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 870.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 30th January, amounted to Rs. 18,083, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 15,402. Total earnings from 1st January to 30th January, were Rs. 72,228, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 56,296.

LADY CURZON has, says the "Daily Express,' returned to Carlton House-terrace from India, where she will be joined by Lord Curzon at the end of April. Lady Curzon had the honour of a private audience with the Queen. She is not at all strong just now, and will not be going out much for some time. Her beautiful house in Carlton House-terrace, which has been occupied for the last five years by Mr. and Mrs. Choate, has been thoroughly done up since the American Ambassador took his departure, and the decorations and furniture are splendid.

MR. HUGUES LE ROUX, in the Paris "Journal" identifies the Japanese with the 10 lost tribes of Israel. Hosea, he points out, was the last King of Israel before the 10 tribes were dispersed, and Hosea was the name of the military chief who started the list of 126 Japanese Emperors about the same date. The Jews, he believes, invaded Japan in the year 730 B. C. Lord Kingsborough sought to prove that Mexico was peopled by the Lost Tribes, and years ago it was the fad of some amiable Evangelicals in England that we were descended from them. Others have located them in Afghanistan. Some have fancied that they were the Falashas of Abyssinia. Altogether there seems to be quite a competition among the nations to trace relationship to these interesting derelicts.

SOME of the comments of responsible Russian organs of opinion on the war fairly beat cock-fighting or Admiral Alexeieff's own despatches. The "Viedomosti's" preface to the recent official proclamation contained some statements which throw a queer light on the workings of the Russian mind. This journal, for instance, explains the fact that the Japanese torpedo-boats at Port Arthur "were not watched" on the ground that the Russians had watched them for a whole year, till they were tired of it. Let captious critics, it says, try and maintain an attitude of prayer for only a week, and see how they like that, before getting nasty about naval officers giving up their lookout just when war was most likely! "Victory," concludes the "Viedomosti," "is ultimately assured to us—and the rest is in the hands of God." All things considered (says the "St. James's Gazette"), this is a fairly large order.

A MAN OF THE MOMENT.

VISCOUNT TADASU HAYASHI.

VISCOUNT TADASU HAYASHI, whether in the ordinary garb of frockcoated humanity or in his handsome diplomatic uniform, is always a striking figure, though the dark blue uniform with epaulettes he wears on state occasions is not, by the way, diplomatic dress, for which it is usually mistaken, but the full dress uniform of the peerage of Japan, and corresponds to the robes worn by our House of Lords. The wearer's rank is denoted by the colour of the facings on the collar and cuffs, as is that of British Peers by the rows of ermine on their capes. With his decorations, which include the order of the White Eagle, conferred upon him by the Emperor of Russia when he left St Petersburg four years ago, festooning his handsome uniform, the Japanese Minister is always a conspicuous figure in the most resplendent concourse of the Diplomatic Corps. But even without these adventitious adornments, Viscount Tadasu Hayashi is a striking figure of a man. For one thing, he is tall considerably above the average inches of his countrymen and broad-shouldered, and, unlike most of his countrymen, wears a beard, now rapidly turning grey. There is nothing of the "little Jap" in the personality of the representative of his Majesty of Japan at the Court of St. James's. His grave, massive features have little trace of the Asiatic type; only the setting of the dark, watchful eyes, perhaps, betrays a non-European stock. It is difficult to realise that the grave, dignified gentleman, in his immaculate frock coat, with the polished courtesy of his manner, must in his youth have seen some of the fiercest cut-and-come-again fighting of the later nineteen century.

It came about in this way, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette." When the war that ended with the restoration of the Imperial dynasty broke out in 1868 young Hayashi was attending lectures at University College. Returning to his own country as a cadet in the Shogun navy, he fought, obedient to the traditions of his family, on the losing side. As a midshipman he sailed with Admiral Enomoto's fleet in its desperate attack on Hakodate (in the northern island, recently putatively bombarded by a hypothetical Vladivostok squadron), in the hare-brained attempt to found a curious hybrid republic. It was the last kick of the "ancien regime" in Japan, and it mean hard hand-to-hand fighting before the blaze was got under. Hayashi was in the thick of it, and, after Admiral Enomoto's defeat, was with his chief, amnestied.

As Mr. Arthur Diosy has pointed out, it speaks eloquently for the wisdom and enlightenment of the Imperial Government that such men as the late Admiral Enomoto and Viscount Tadasu Hayashi were retained for the service of their country, for the amnesty was without after-thought. The admiral became Japan's first Foreign Minister, and the midshipman was given an appointment at the Foreign Office in Tokyo. Four years later Hayashi revisited England as second secretary in the suite of M. Iwakura, the first step in his brilliant diplomatic career. His short naval career is not generally known even among his own countrymen, but Mr. Diosy has a characteristic reminiscence to tell of it. A few years ago he was going over a battleship in the Minister's company. Hayashi commented on her armament, using terms her officers were at a loss to understand. Mr. Diosy recognised the uncouth words as Dutch. The Shogun Navy was, of course, trained by Dutch officers, the only foreigners admitted to the country before the Restoration. Viscount Hayashi had learnt his naval terminology, and even to give his naval orders, in Dutch.

There are in the main two diplomatic manners. There is the sphinxlike, which suggests impenetrability and a safeguarding of vital secrets as its keynote. It is commoner in fiction than in real life. There is the frank and absolutely communicative. "I would gladly tell you anything you like to ask," it suggests, "if I only knew myself." The affectations of the one the Japanese Minister eschews altogether: nor does he overdo the other. When he can convey any information he does so with absolute frankness and in the plainest possible terms. His directness, it is said of him, has been one of the distinguishing features in his diplomatic career, and has occasioned astonishment in very exalted quarters. When his duties forbid to be communicative, he says so in few words, but with a regretful and consummate courtesy of manner that robs refusal of its unpalatableness. At the same time he goes to the point with absolute directness. In conversation with him his eyes hold yours unshiftingly, and he likes to clear the ground of all possible misunderstandings and to start with a statement cleared for action. The writer, at one time recently, had occasion to ask his Excellency for information touching one of these rumours which, as Sir Cyprian Bridge wired laconically "are in the air—mostly concocted." He put his question badly and tripped among his own words.

"Now, what is the point we wish to arrive at?" interrupted the Minister. The point was extricated from the muddle at his suggestion. It looked very bare when stripped of its saving clauses.

"I cannot tell you," he answered. "I have no information. You have many clever correspondents in the East. I am here in London. How am I in a position to confirm or deny these reports?"

The Minister's face melted into a smile that suddenly lit up the stern pose of his features with singularly attractive "bonhomie." His smile is altogether sunny. It seemed in this light absurd to have directed such a question to such an address. On the subject of the transmission of news from Japan he was more explicit.

"All news that reaches you from my country is subject to a very strict censorship imposed by the conditions of the present situation. Official news for publication that reaches me from the Government I make public here as soon as it reaches me, and as it reaches me."

It would therefore seem that all news of events on the Japanese side which reaches England elsewhere than from Japan should be received with all reserve. There is singularly little opportunity for leakage. The secret of the success that has usually attended Japanese policy lies in the national capacity in every citizen of the Island Kingdom to keep his mouth tightly closed. Whatever its internal differences may be, as against the foreigner Japan presents a united and close-lipped front. As against the outsider, political parties sink their differences, and even newspapers do not profess to know more than is good for them toknow. This is, no doubt, in the main due to a very exalted ideal of patriotism. Partly, too, this capacity for keeping a secret may be attributed to the fact that for two centuries and a half Japan was ruled by to put it mildly, a very efficient police organization. During this era no man knew whether his brother or his nearest friend was not an agent of the secret police. Hence a habit of uncommunicativeness was found to be conducive to longevity and a quiet life. In course of time this inclination towards secretiveness become constitutional. To-day the inhabitant of Japan is much more prone to elicit information than to impart it. That that is a habit of mind that makes for efficiency recent happenings have proved up to the hilt.

His Excellency works for twelve hours out of the twenty-four, and is accessible for any emergency that may arise in the interim. The despatches from the Government reach the Legation in a numerical code that requires the closest attention and most absolute accuracy to decipher correctly. Every Japanese citizen in the British Empire who with the splendid patriotism characteristic of his nation, is ready to return to his country, should there be need of his services, is anxious to keep in close touch with the house in Grosvenor-gardens. Every crank and every inventor who ever perpetrated a patent is clamorous to put its merits before the Japanese Minister. The number of persons who have invented deadly engines of war and have compressed the means of sustaining life into less than tabloid form is amazing. Equally enterprising are the individuals who desire contracts of positively kaleidoscopic variety. One sanguine individual recently offered to supply the Japanese War Office with second hand motor-cars, slightly damaged, it may be, but still quite serviceable for use in the field. The valetudinarian motor-car in say, the pathless wilds of Manchuria is, indeed a helpful idea. Not less persistent are the applications for service that arrived from enthusiastic volunteers from every quarter of the globe.

(Concluded on page 6.)

ADMIRAL TOGO'S DESPATCH.

CLOSE AND SEVERE FIGHTING.

JAPS OCCUPY ANTUNG.

WI-JU IN FLAMES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The full text of Admiral Togo's report on the fighting at Port Arthur on the 10th instant says that the Japanese flotilla sustained some damage but not serious.

The ships had no damage done to them.

The fight between the torpedoers was the hottest, three of the Japanese almost touching the enemy's torpedoers and pouring in a heavy fire which lasted for twenty minutes.

Prior to the fight Japanese mines had been successfully laid at points outside the harbour.

The wreck of the destroyer sunk in Pigeon Bay on the 25th February has been ascertained to be the Vnushitelni.

A Tokio official despatch states that the first issue of one hundred million yen of war bonds has been covered four and a half times.

The Russian warship Dmitridonskoi is patrolling the North Egyptian coast and has stopped the German steamer Stuttgart and the British steamer Mortlake, the latter from Batoum to India was fired across her bows by the Russian. She then stopped and a Russian officer went on board and inspected her papers.

The Russian gunboat Mandjour at Shanghai has had her munitions, breech blocks and portions of her machinery removed to the Chinese arsenal at Shanghai.

The Marquis Ito has started for Korea.

A press steamer from Chifu on Saturday approached within a close view of the first two forts of Port Arthur and found the upper part of them apparently had suffered terribly. A vast cloud of smoke was ascending from the new city in three columns but no troops, flags or other signs of life were visible.

Rumours are current among the Japanese at Tientsin, Shanghai and Tokio that the Russians virtually have evacuated Port Arthur since Thursday.

LATER.

Admiral Togo's attack on Port Arthur on the 10th instant was the most effective made since the 9th February. While one section of the Japanese flotilla of destroyers was engaged in sinking mechanical mines at the mouth of the harbour, the remainder engaged the Russian destroyers at close quarters. A furious conflict ensued which lasted twenty minutes until the Russians retired from the approach of the Japanese squadron. The operations finished with the bombardment of Port Arthur by he battleships which fired 120 shells from the twelve inch guns over a promontory at an unseen target, the cruisers at sea directing the aim by signals.

The Japanese had previously destroyed the signal station and mines depot upon the Island of Samchantao in Talienwan Bay.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

According to Admiral Togo's report on the fight at Port Arthur on the 10th inst., the Japanese took the crew of the Steregutchy on board the Japanese ships. Another Russian ship was seen to be on fire.

The Japanese losses were seven killed and eight wounded.

The Japanese vessels were somewhat damaged

The subsequent bombardment is declared to have been remarkably effective.

The report mentions nothing about the sinking of a Japanese torpedoer.

aron Snyematsur, the Japanese statesman, has arrived at Liverpool.

It is believed he is charged with some mission.

General Kuropatkin had a magnificent send-off from St. Petersburg. Immense crowds were assembled and wildly ovated him, whilst the Grand Duke's military authorities and foreign attaches bade farewell to him at the station.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

An "Indian Daily News" cable dated London March 13th, states :—

Telegrams from China published in the "Cologne Gazette" states that the Japanese landed at Tatungku where they drove back the Russians. The Japanese then occupied Kialientse and Antung.

It is reported that to avoid surrender the Commander blew up the Steregutchy.

The "Steregustchy" torpedo-destroyer, which was sunk was a new vessel only launched in 1902. She was of 3,800 horse-power, 350 tons displacement, and attained a maximum speed of 26 knots in her trials. She was commanded by Lieutenant Kusminkaravayeff.

An "Englishman" cable dated London, March 13th, states :—

Admiral Togo's report of Thursday's attack on Port Arthur states that the Japanese Flotilla reached the harbour at midnight and laid mines despite the Russian fire.

Six Russian torpedo-boats moved out and a terrific engagement of thirty minutes took place. The ships almost touched one another.

The Japanese fire burst one of the ship's boilers and set another afire. They lost twenty men. Later the Japanese bombarded the fortress of Samshantan and Talienwan damaging the buildings.

LUCKNOW, MARCH 14.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" cables :—

It is rumoured in Tientsin that the Russians have abandoned Port Arthur.

The Russians have retreated from Korea. Before crossing the Yalu they fired Wi-ju.

The Japanese casualties amounted to twenty in the Port Arthur fight, when the ships were engaged at close quarters.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay has received the following telegram from his Government :—

Official report from Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of our united Squadron. As was intended, we attacked Port Arthur on the 10th. Our destroyers were divided into two squadrons. They reached outside the port about midnight, but found no enemy.

At daybreak the second squadron was engaged in laying mechanical mines of special nature in various places, and was able to finish the work in spite of repeated fires from the fortress.

At 4-30 a.m. the first squadron met six Russian destroyers south of Laoteshan, and fierce fight of twenty minutes followed.

Asasiwo, Kasumi and Akatsuki gave them close and exciting battle. By our tremendous shelling some of the enemy's vessels sustained severe damage to their engines and on others fire broke out. Pitiable screams were heard, and then they fled.

Our losses were : killed, seven non-commissioned officers, and wounded, 1st Engineer Minamisawa and eight others.

The Akatsuki's auxiliary steam-pipe was destroyed and four sailors killed, but none of the vessels lost their fighting or navigable power.

At 7 a.m. the second squadron was about to leave outside the port, when two of the Russian destroyers were seen trying to get into the harbour. Our destroyers at once went to meet and attack them.

One of them escaped, but the other, Steregutchy, was captured by Sazanami, but on account of leaking and the high sea the rope broke, so she took four captives on board and left the vessel to her fate. She sank at 10-10. a.m,

Losses of the second squadron were: Killed, two sailors and wounded, 2nd Lieutenant Shima and three others.

Meanwhile the Novik and Bayan came out towards our second squadron, but, seeing the approach of our cruisers, retreated into the harbour.

At 8 a.m. our main squadron and cruisers proceeded near the port. The cruisers in front of the entrance protected our destroyers. The main squadron made indirect bombardment toward the entrance from a position near Laoteshan from 10 a. m. to 1-40 p. m. Occasional fire from the fortress made no damage to us.

A part of the cruisers went to Talienwan (Dalny) and bombarded and destroyed the enemy's buildings on Sansan Island.

The Takasago and Chihaya scouted the western coast of the peninsula, but no enemy was seen.

The upper parts of the masts and funnels of the Russian destroyer, Unushitchnui, which was sunk in Pigeon Bay, were to be seen above the water.

At 2 p.m. we all retired.

JAPANESE TREASURY BILLS.

We are informed that the issue of the Japanese Treasury Bills has been closed. The applications exceeded the amount of the Bills four and a half times over.

THE FIRST ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

STATE OF THE TOWN.

NARRATIVES BY FOREIGN REFUGEES.

A Shanghai despatch to the "China Mail" dated February 15th states :—Sixteen ladies who were in Port Arthur during the bombardment arrived in Shanghai this morning by the str. Gov. Jaeschke. From one of these a representative of the "Shanghai Mercury" has obtained the following particulars of the experiences of herself and the other ladies during the major part of what will ever be an exciting week to them.

Though there had been many rumours, and everybody was excited, there were no untoward signs until Monday morning when the markets were found to be deserted, none of the Chinese hawkers appearing, so that the provision of fresh food was difficult. Still the authorities and the leading merchants said that all was as usual, and there was no cause for uneasiness. So well was this believed that the officers of the fleet attended a reception held in the residence of Admiral Stark, their commander, that evening, the occasion being the Saint day of his daughter. This is stated to be the real reason for the absence of most of the officers during the torpedo attack.

During the night of Monday the residents in the new town, where most of the civilians lived, heard a few shots, but these scarcely disturbed them. The story that was told the next morning was that the Japanese torpedo boats came in bodly to the fleet, one Japanese answering the hail to the effect that they were from Dalny, at which place all was quiet. When they got amongst the fleet, they launched their torpedoes, doing the damage already reported, and then rushed out of the harbour.

On Tuesday morning all was consternation, especially as shortly before noon the Japanese began firing into the harbour, the bursting of the shells being heard all over. The damage done to the harbour was considerable, many large holes being made and one point being specially noted, the destruction of a huge heap of coal by a shell which threw the combustible in the air in a cloud of dust. The Russian Bank and Mr. Ginsberg's office were struck, but not materially damaged.

During the afternoon of Tuesday, a warning was sent around that all foreigners were to leave within 24 hours, but no measures were taken to provide them with transportation and the next morning the order was rescinded. During Tuesday night, however, all places of amusement were closed, and the private houses were ordered to put out all lights so that every portion of the place presented a very dismal appearance.

During Wednesday, things were very quiet, though there was considerable inquiry for means of leaving. The s.s. Fuping was filled with refugees, including a few Europeans, and left her anchorage. She was fired upon by the guard boat as she passed. The scene in town when these shots were fired was amusing. There was a terrible panic, all thinking that the bombardment was to recommence, and the wildest rushes were made to get away from the harbour.

On Thursday morning many of the ladies went on board the str. Wenchow which was lying in the harbour, in the hope that she would be able to get away, and take them to safety. The Police authorities had placed 200 Japanese on this boat, and were guarding her, so that not even the escorts were allowed on board. Letters could not reach those on board, and most of them had to wait for the whole day. Late in the afternoon, several of the ladies through the influence of friends among the officials, were able to come ashore, and spent an unpleasant night in their homes.

On Friday morning it was reported that the German flag-ship Hansa was outside, and that she was willing to take any ladies that so desired to Tsingtao, as well as all German males. Sixteen ladies availed themselves of this offer, going on board late that afternoon. They report that the officers did everything in their power for their comfort, they giving up their cabins to the ladies, putting all their belongings at their disposal, and generally cheering them up to the best of their ability. The ladies dined with the Admiral and Captain that evening, with the band playing, and generally were treated royally. They were landed in Tsingtao on Saturday morning the ship having signalled for carriages, which took them to the hotel. Here arrangements were made for passage by the G. v. Jaeschke, which left late on Saturday night, reaching Shanghai safely this morning shortly before noon.

Much comment was made by the residents of Port Arthur after the bombardment on the fact that neither a British nor American gunboat was sent to assist or remove the residents, though the number of both nationalities was greater than the Germans. All of those reaching here this morning were loud in their praise of the way the Hansa's people, from the Admiral down, treated them.

With reference to the reported exodus of Admiral Alexeieff and the principal officers and merchants, this is said not to apply except to the merchants and contractors to the forces. These left on Tuesday, but were sent back by the Harbin authorities almost immediately.

Although the business houses were shut up during the week, most of the employees remain in the new town, coming to their places of business every day to see if there is any chance of doing anything. But of course all commercial business is at a standstill.

DETAILS OF THE ATTACK.

JAPANESE OFFICER'S DESCRIPTION.

The following account of the first action at Port Arthur is taken from the "Kobe Chronicle."

At 1 a. m. on the 6th instant (Saturday) Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, received an order to attack the Russian Fleet. The Admiral immediately called a council of the commanding officers of all vessels, and it was decided that the Fleet should leave Saseho before noon on the 6th. About fifty vessels were assembled at a 'certain place' in Korean waters by noon of the 7th (Saturday). The dispatch boat Asahi then brought news that the main force of the Russian Fleet was lying outside Port Arthur, and the war-ships Varyak and Koryetz at Chemulpo. The fourth squadron, under the command of Admiral Uriu, was dispatched to Chemulpo, while Admiral Togo, with the first, second, and third squadrons, steamed for Port Arthur, accompanied by torpedo-boat destroyers. Soon after the start a steamer was sighted and was chased and caught by the gun-boat Tatsuta, it proving to be the Russian steamer Rossia. Shortly afterwards, two more Russian vessels, the Argun and Manchuria, were also captured.

At sunset on Monday afternoon (the 8th) the squadrons were sixty miles east of Port Arthur Here the first, second, and third destroyer fleet were ordered to Port Arthur, and the fourth and fifth to Dalny. As they were departing the flag-ship signalled wishing the fleets success and were answered that it would be either success or death. Destroyers were sent to Dalny because it was thought several of the enemy were at that port.

The squadrons now steamed southward in the direction of Wei-hai-wei, and afterwards veered and went northward. At daylight on the 9th the third squadron scouted the enemy at Port Arthur, approaching to within about 8,000 metres, and reporting by wireless telegraphy that the enemy was outside the harbour. The Russians did not fire, and in fact many of the vessels appeared to have been already damaged by the destroyer fleets. The scouting squadrons advised that the first and second squadrons should advance, and on receiving this report the Commander-in-Chief decided on making a general attack. In a short while the divisions were advancing in a line from east to west some 8,000 metres from the enemy. When the enemy was scouted the ships were at anchor, where they had been surprised the night before by the destroyer fleet, but on the general advance being made it was perceived that the Russians had again weighed anchor. A few ships were seen to be disabled at the entrance to the harbour while the rest of the fleet was not apparently in fighting line.

At noon on the 9th, after tiffin, the attack was commenced, the men first giving a 'Banzai' for the Emperor. It appears that the Russian vessels which had been damaged and were aground opened the firing and the forts on the two hills at the entrance to the harbour also began a bombardment of the Japanese vessels. The attack replied with port broadsides, officers and men at the same time giving a hearty 'Banzai.' It was anticipated that the enemy's destroyers, of which there was a strong fleet, would make an advance, and preparations for their reception were made, but only one cruiser ventured into the open, a vessel of great speed, apparently the Novik, but when the Japanese fire was concentrated on this vessel she retreated. Firing was suspended about forty minutes after noon, when the squadrons withdrew to Korean waters.

With the conditions under which the attack was made—at 8,000 metres distance—no guns under eight inch were effective, and the six inch guns, the best part of the armament of the squadrons, were of no use. It was necessary to keep a long distance off in order to avoid the heavy guns of the forts. The enemy was well aware that the attacking squadrons had many six-inch guns, and it was with the object of keeping these out of play that the forts kept up a furious fire, but their shot fell short, from which it is inferred that the Russians are not using the latest explosives. The enemy early singled out for special attention the flagship Mikasa, at the head of the fighting line, and the cruiser Iwate at the rear of the second squadron. Sub-Lieutenant Takahashi, of the Iwate, was struck while standing on the casemate of a six inch-gun by a splinter from a twelve inch shell.

The destroyer fleets which had parted from the squadrons on the previous day soon rejoined the main body all well.

JAPANESE LOSSES.

Another account states that commander Yamanaka, of the Fuji, was one of those killed, Lieutenant Miura, also of the Fuji was swept bodily away by a shot, while Lieutenants Matsumura and Yoshimura, Fleet Engineer-Inspector Yamamoto, and Lieutenant Kajiwara were injured, the latter fatally. The transport Genkai-maru arrived at Saseho on Saturday with five bodies of those killed during the action, (three officers) and twenty-eight wounded, seven of whom are officers.

THE SITUATION IN JAPAN.

The special correspondent of the "China Mail" writes from Tokio under date February 10.

Now that the Japanese have decided to settle down to the stern business of war in earnest, things are somewhat topsy-turvy in this part of the country at least.

The vernacular newspapers are doing their very utmost to supply the people with the latest news, and paste huge placards outside their offices containing all sorts and conditions of statements. These are written in, to me at least, unintelligible hieroglyphics, and I notice that here and there splashes of red find themselves amongst the undeciperable black. Whether that is the sanguinary spirit asserting itself or not I cannot say, but certainly the knots of kimono-clad readers, who gulp the information down with avidity seem to appreciate it.

The Japanese flag is being hoisted on almost every house, and as I was driving to the British Legation to-day, I noticed many being placed in position. The general design is crossed standards tied with a purple cord and tassels. Every house will soon have its flag, and no doubt every boy will shortly wave his own banner.

Mobilisation is being rapidly pushed forward, and bodies of troops are to be met with all over the city. I saw a group trying on new boots and leggings this morning, and they looked proud of them, indeed. Determination is writ large on every soldier's face, and if once the land forces come into contact with the Cossacks, the latter will have to look to their laurels.

The work of the Japanese in blocking up the Russians at Port Arthur, and in seizing ships at Chemulpo, created great excitement and enthusiasm, and it quickly produced the artist to illustrate the events. On the wall of one house, I saw a huge picture of a Russian ship going down firing a broadside at a number of Japanese torpedo boats. The people liked it immensely, and lingered long in contemplation of it. Then, no doubt, the male section marched off to furbish up their fireirons.

At present there are about twenty or thirty newspapers correspondents tied up in Tokyo owing to the Japanese Government refusing to issue credentials. A "Gazette" was issued to-day with instructions to correspondents, and it sets out that the natives have to give their whole history, the names of their antecedents and what not, whilst the foreign correspondents can only get papers by applying for them through the British Minister Sir Claude MacDonald. Consequently, there was a great rush at the Legation to-day, and the genial officers there had quite a merry time of it getting letters through.

The correspondents are also very bitter because the telegraph authorities have refused to take messages from them without payment and they are now resting on their oars awaiting instructions from their respective journals.

Mr. Bennett Burleigh, of the "Daily Telegraph" (London), was one of several who got disgusted, too, at the delay in the issue of credentials, and he started off for Korea without them. He did not succeed in getting across, however, and was compelled to stop and wait for his papers. So, though there is fighting to a greater or lesser extent going on, very few newspaper men are there to witness it, and there is a big probability that most of the naval engagements will be fought before the correspondents can get a look in.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KAISER WILLIAM.

Inspection of Dover Harbour.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Kaiser, William, on his way to the Mediterranean, spent half an hour off Dover and had a good view of the new harbour works in which he is keenly interested.

UNREST IN CHINA.

Anti-Foreign Riots.

BELGIANS IN DANGER.

Reuter (Tientsin) says that serious anti-foreign riots have broken out on the Belgian railway in Shansi. The mob have captured a Frenchman, M. Periot, and anxiety is felt regarding twenty foreigners employed on the railway.

AMERICA AND ABYSSINIA.

New Treaty Ratified.

The Washington Senate has ratified the Treaty with Abyssinia establishing trading posts as a means of transport and communication.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

In the match against South Australia England made 154 in the first innings. Warner scored 50.

South Australia were out in second innings for 77.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 13.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Caledonia with English Mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" states :—

The feeling amongst the Conservative Benches is that the Government, barring accidents, will pull through this session.

THE UNIVERSITIES' BILL.

A very large number of amendments to the Universities' Bill have been put upon the board by Messrs. Gokhale, Sri Ram, Syed Mahomed and Asutosh Mukerjee.

Next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is likely to be devoted exclusively to debates upon the Ancient Monuments' Bill and the Universities' Bill.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT POSTINGS.

The following Finance Department postings have been settled :—Mr. Cox from leave to relieve Mr. Barrow in the Controller Generalship, Mr. Barrow going on special duty. Mr. Michael Accountant General, Bengal, proceeds on leave, Mr. Gauntlett, from Allahabad, officiating. Mr Harrison is due at Allahabad to-day, where he takes up the Accountant Generalship, relieving Mr Brigstock, who goes on leave.

THE CALCUTTA MINT.

Colonel Scott, Mint Master, at Calcutta, proceeds on leave in April, probably thereafter retiring ; Colonel McCartie, the Assay Master, acts for him temporarily pending the arrival of Col. Porter, R. E. who takes up the Mint Mastership in Calcutta as a permanent arrangement.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SICILIA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Sicilia, Captain G. H. C. Weston, will sail to-day for Southampton with details, consisting of 43 officers, 12 ladies, and 10 children, 533 non-commissioned officers and men, 73 women, and 135 children. The following are the names of the officers :—

Col J F Supple and son, R A M C
Col and Mrs W H Riddell, H P List
Col E Gunner, R A
Col and Mrs M O Little, 9th Lancers
Lt Col R H Hall, So Lanc Regt
Lt Col A C Becher, Norfolk Regt
Lt Col A O Geoghegan, R A M C
Major and Mrs J A S Thomson, 2nd York Regt
Major J S Brown, 1st R Irish Rifles
Major R Campbell, So W Borderers
Major W H Bowes, R Scots Fus
Major R W Wright, R A M C
Major and Mrs J W Bullen and infant, R A M C
Bt Major and Mrs A E Lascelles, Norfolk Regt
Capt and Mrs S S Bradford and son, So W Borderers
Capt Lord Henniker, Rifle Brigade
Capt W H Kay, R A
Capt and Mrs J D Macpherson and child, R A M C
Capt H G Martin, R A M C
Capt E N Broadbent, K O S Borderers
Capt E H Caldbeck, 4th Hussars
Capt A M Tringham, R W Surrey
Capt M G Heath R W Surrey
Hon Capt and Mrs J Carnaghan, R H A
Hon Capt M Cullen, S and T Corps
Lieut R C Carter, West Rdg Regt
Lieut Hon M C A Drummond, Black Watch
Lieut F W C Murray, 12th Lancers
Lieut L W Savile R F A
Lieut J W Renny Tailyour, R F A
Lieut H K W Bruce, I Army
Lieut C Kirkpatrick, I Army
Lieut J Whitehead, I Army
Lieut C H Thomas, So Stafford Regt
Lieut and Mrs R Carson and infant, R G A
Lieut G Gould, East Surrey Regt
Lieut C A Mortimore, R F A
Lieut T Wright, Army Schools
Hon Lt and Mrs J Watson & children, R W Dept
2nd-Lt H S Turnbull, 108th Infantry
2nd-Lt W H Ralston, 47th Sikhs
2nd-Lt G R Barker, R F A
2nd-Lt E F D Nicholson, So Lanc Regt
Wife of Capt Hulke, East Kent Regt
Wife of Lt C V Edwards, and infant, Yorkshire Regt

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

LORD LAMINGTON STARTS FOR KAIRA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 14.

Their Excellencies concluded their visit to Ahmedabad to-day. In the morning their Excellencies visited the match factory and this afternoon were present at the annual sports of the Ahmedabad Schools' Athletic Association. Lady Lamington distributed the prizes and in the course of a short speech his Excellency offered the Challenge Cup to the athletics. Lady Lamington visited the Victoria Jubilee Female Hospital and left by mail train in the evening.

Lord Lamington visits Kaira to-morrow. Lady Lamington goes straight to Bombay.

SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

In the High Court here to-day, before Mr. Justice Henderson, Aileen Augusta Dawson petitioned for dissolution of marriage with her husband Hugh Kirkwood Dawson, lately of the Lumsden's Horse ; the grounds being cruelty and unfaithfulness. Petitioner who was then only eighteen, met respondent at a boarding house in Calcutta at the Christmas of 1902; they were married in January 1903 ; the marriage was an unhappy one and within a month the young wife returned to her people up-country. Respondent did not appear nor was represented. The case was adjourned until Monday next to enable petitioner to produce corroborative evidence.

GARRISON RELIEFS FOR 1904-05.

The following R. G. A. reliefs for 1904-05 have been sanctioned :—62nd Company from Singapore to Bombay, 60th Company from Bombay to Aden 54th Company from Aden to Gibraltar, 64th Company from Singapore to Fort William; 79th Company from Fort William to Rangoon, 70th Company from Rangoon to Aden, 55th Company from Aden to Gibraltar, 77th Company from Malta to Bombay, 53rd Company from Bombay to St. Helena, 81st Company from Malta to Quetta, 73rd Company from Quetta to Delhi, 65th Company from Delhi to Malta, 71st (Heavy.) from Nowgong to Campbellpore 90th (Heavy) from Campbellpore to Nowgong. 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas to 9th Gurkhas, 1st Battalion to 39th Gurkhas.

SIBPUR ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

NEW ELECTRICAL POWER HOUSE OPENED.

H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor here to-day opened the new electrical power house at the Sibpur Engineering College before a large gathering. Speaking afterwards his Honor referred in high terms to the efficiency of the College and to the excellence of its residential system.

POONA MUNICIPALITY.

MERCHANTS PROTEST AGAINST OCTROI RATES.

POONA, MARCH 14.

The European and native merchants of the Cantonment and the City have sent in a petition to H. E. Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay protesting against the new octroi rates introduced since first January by the City Municipality on import goods. Under the old rates goods imported from Bombay which had already paid customs duty on landing were charged a nominal rate of half an anna per maund on the presentation of a certificate that they had paid that duty. The new rules that have been issued however abolish the certificate system and have imposed a rate of 1 3-4 per cent on all articles with the exception of wines and spirits ; rice, sugar, ghee and cereals being charged the higher rate. The petitioners in their memorial state that the City Municipality are evidently in need of more funds and are taking advantage of the said octroi duty the formerly levied duty being ungrudingly paid they have thought fit to recommend to the Bombay Government to sanction a further increase which when complained against criminal proceedings are threatened by the officials of the Municipality. This with numerous other taxes, which the people have to contend with in Poona makes it difficult to work business on successful and profitable lines.

NEW DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC SEND OFF.

BANGALORE, MARCH 14.

Following a Hindu entertainment of the same kind given in the Lal Bagh Gardens on Friday last, the European friends of Mr. Madhava Rao, C. I. E., senior member of Council and Revenue Commissioner of Mysore on Saturday night, gave him a splendid send off in the Mayo Hall on the eve of his departure as Prime Minister of the Travancore State. Sir James and Lady Bourdillon and many hundreds of others attended. A special concert was given to meet him and several speeches were made alluding to his excellent services to Mysore for the last 30 years especially during the famine, and as Plague Commissioner, and expressing their regret at parting with him and wishing him as much success as his illustrious namesake Sir T. Madhava Rao had achieved in Baroda and Travancore. Sir James Bourdillon was also among the speakers. He said that a brilliant future lay before Mr. Madhava Rao judging from his great reputation in Mysore. A very real difficulty before the Madras and the India Governments had been solved by his appointment as Dewan of Travancore and Mr. Madhava Rao had immense responsibilities and possibilities before him, especially in the matter of effecting reforms. In acknowledging the unique honor done to him by his English friends, Mr. Madhava Rao replied attributing his success and achievement in Mysore to his long association with British officers, adding that it would be a bad day for India if it could not rely upon their support in all departments of the administration. The presence of British officers gave a tone to the government of Native States. Mr. Madhava Rao leaves for Travancore on the 17th instant.

THE MYSORE CHIEF JUDGESHIP.

MADRAS MARCH, 14.

Dewan Bahadur A. Ramchendra Iyer Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore retires on the 1st June next. The "Pioneer" says it has been decided to select the next Chief Judge from the Judicial service in Bengal, the selection being traceable, it believes, to the British Resident, Sir James Bourdillon. The "Madras Mail" understands however that, as on a former occasion, one of the Civilian Judges of the Madras High Court will be appointed Chief Judge.

STARTING PRICES ON THE LINCOLN AND GRAND NATIONAL.

SPECIAL LIMIT. Write for Probable Runners —CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

British Grown Cotton.

THE WAR AND FINANCE.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

THERE was a meeting on Friday last at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce called together for a very practical purpose. The British Cotton-growing Association has not passed entirely beyond its preliminary stage of experimental growing, but it is now entering upon the second stage of experimental dealing, and for this a large increase in funds is necessary. Sir Frank Forbes Adam paid a tribute to the work of the Association, which has recently been strengthened by the addition of many firms and individuals honourably known in Lancashire. A great deal had been done, and the Association now thoroughly understood what they could do and what was wanted. India, it is suggested, will be looked after by its own Government, though we may expect that the Association will do something to keep the subject alive, and the main efforts will for the present be concentrated on West, Central, and East Africa. We expect a great deal from the Association, but we must be patient. They have no power to effect a sudden transformation, and a great deal of arduous and sometimes discouraging labour lies before them. Yet, as Mr. Tootal Broadhurst said, the money that is subscribed is a necessary investment, and not merely an investment for Lancashire but a personal investment. Some reproaches have been levelled at the reluctance of Lancashire people to subscribe to an object of which all classes approve, but yesterday's meeting did much to obliterate such reproaches. Those who attended it seemed less disposed to discuss the situation than to subscribe to the funds, and this admirable temper was reflected in some solid contributions. Mr. Cawley touched on an interesting point in saying that he would have preferred to see the Association made into a joint-stock company, but his own suggestion that under these conditions the Government could not give assistance was probably very much to the point. Mr. Higson, chairman of the North and North-east Lancashire Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, confirmed the statement that the autumn spell of short time had lost the operatives two millions in wages, and he added that in subscribing to the Cotton-growing Association the operatives had given a splendid lead to the employers.

On the eve of the Indian cotton-growing deputation to Mr. Brodrick it is a little disconcerting to be told that Lancashire spinners are unwilling to buy good Indian cotton when they can get it. The accusation is made in a letter to a Manchester paper. Mr. Frank Wilson, of Liverpool, who writes :—"A great deal has been said about the British Cotton-growing Association, and I know personally that a great deal has been done by those anxious to see cotton grown within the limit of our own Empire sufficient for the needs of Lancashire, but it is manifest that it must be a great discouragement to those who are interested so keenly in this matter to learn that at the present moment they are allowing the very best grades of cotton grown in India to pass by and go to other manufacturers in other parts of the world. It is a fact that fine machine-ginned Surti is being offered in Manchester at 6 15-16d. and fine machine-ginned Broach, which has frequently been sold in the Liverpool market at the same price as American middling (quoted nominally in the Liverpool market to-day at 7 21-23d,), is being offered at 6 1-8d. for February-March shipment from Bombay to Manchester, and yet Lancashire spinners are not buying freely. The reason can only be known to themselves, but to the onlooker it seems to be prejudice. It is known also that the lower qualities of Indian cotton are actually being shipped to Georgia, U.S.A., at the present time to be spun into yarns in the cotton mills there. No comment is needed."

Commenting on Saturday's panic on the Paris Bourse, the journal of that name remarks that everything conspired to drive the market out of its senses and bring about a collapse in prices. The wildest rumours obtained credence, and reports of an attack on the Canaries by a United States squadron and of a Franco-Russian-German agreement directed against an Anglo-American-Japanese alliance were accepted as gospel truth. To be believed rumours had only to be sufficiently alarming. But there is reason to believe that one of the principal causes of the heavy fall in French Rentes and foreign Government funds was the fear of a calling in of loans at the end of the month. The banks, it was thought, would advice their clients that in consequence of the enormous and sudden fall in prices since the liquidation began, and in view of a possible further decline, they would not consent to the renewal of all the loans. The loans referred to are loans on the security of stocks and shares, which in the event of a decline in values are liable to be called in or renewed only on new terms. The Rente market is specially liable to be affected in this way, for since the conversion an enormous amount of these securities has been pledged with the banks. It is thought that a portion must already have come on the market, and therefore Monday's crash was really a crisis in credit, aggravated by the fear of internationl complications. It appears that one of the precautionary measures resolved upon by the conference at the Ministry of Finance to prevent a repetition of the Paris Bourse panic is directly aimed at bear speculators. The body corresponding to the Committee of the Stock Exchange has been authorised to require with every new selling order the production of the scrip or certificates or the deposit of "cover" adequate to the risks incurred. Some speculators have protested against this rule as revolutionary, but the general opinion seems to be that the circumstances justify it, and it is pointed out that persons enjoying an assured credit can still operate for a fall.

A cotton circular dated February 18 at Frankfort from Mr. V. Degener-Boning throws some ridicule upon what it calls the English theories, and asks how it comes about that Continental firms have been able to declare dividends of anything from 3 to 15 per cent. in face of the depression of the English industry. The answer is simply that thanks to the intelligence of their advisers, of whom we may take it that Mr. Degener-Boning is one, they saw in time that the fixed ideas of great crops and low prices associated with the names of Mr. Ellison and Mr. Neill took no account of the great changes that are going on in the cotton world. A quotation is made from a report by Mr. James P. Harrison, of Deltabridge, Louisiana, on "Labour and Cotton Production," of which the essential point is that the more prosperous is the South the less cotton it will produce. The great crops of 1897-8 and 1898-9, it is said, were made under abnormal social conditions which forced every man, woman, and child to work in the fields or to die of hunger. Now, it is maintained, these conditions have disappeared, and with prosperous industries in the towns the trend of labour has been town wards. White and black both prefer the town labour, and will only be compelled again to the cotton fields by adversity. We may believe that when cotton sold at 6 or 7 cents in the South the labourer's lot was not a fortunate one, but with scarce labour and high cotton prices one might suppose that labour conditions must greatly improve. It is a very interesting question how far the town attractions will force up the rate of country wages, but some kind of balance must be maintained if the mills are to be supplied with cotton. It would be interesting to hear Mr. Harrison's opinion upon the continued enormous increase in the acreage planted, and whether in view of the decrease in available labour this is quite a futility.

Messrs. S. W. Royse and Co. report that the state of the chemical trade is certainly not satisfactory, but that it is not worse is rather matter for surprise, all things considered. The demand from the textile trades does not improve, and now there is the Far Eastern War with the fears of additional complications, and altogether the outlook for the near future at least is not encouraging. In Heavy Alkalies there is latterly very little change. The demand for

Bleaching Powder and Caustic Soda is modorate, both on home and foreign account, and values are unaltered. Ammonia Soda continues firm. Chlorates of Potash and Soda are neglected. In the matter of exports the New Year has opened unsatisfactorily, January, 1904, as compared with January 1903, showing in Bleaching Materials a decrease of 408 tons or £3,225, and in Soda Compounds a decrease of 614 tons or £1,722. Acetates of Lime have a small enquiry. Acetate of Soda is firm, but not much doing. Acetates of Lead are offering rather more freely, but with- out any weakening in price. Nitrate of Lead is quite firm. Other Lead Salts are steady, but quiet. Sulphate of Copper has been continuously strong, and a good business doing for export. Carbonate and Caustic Potash have improved in value, on account of scarcity of raw material; consumers have been buying more freely, chiefly for spot delivery, but makers have little inclination for selling forward. Montreal Potash continues very dear, and the market is almost bare of stock. Tartaric Acid and Cream of Tartar are selling in small lots only, but manufacturers are very firm in their prices, on account of difficulty as to supplies of raw material, Borax has a fair demand, and is steady. Arsenic also is selling fairly well. Ammonia Salts are somewhat quieter, but quotations are unchanged. Prussiates of Potash and Soda are receiving more attention, and are firmer, though without actual advance. Tar Products have been moving unsatisfactorilly, values being on the easy side. Carbolic Acids, however, form a bright exception, having advanced strongly since the war commenced; Crystals are dearer by about 1 3-4d. per lb., Crude by about 4d. per gallon, and Liquid by about 2d. per gallon, Benzole 90 per cent. is somewhat easier owing to diminishing demand for enrichment purposes; some sales have been made for other purposes at reduced prices; 50 per cent. is still very low on account of the poor demand for Tolnole, Solvent Naphtha is not going into consumption at all freely and any business doing is for forward delivery at reduced figures. Creosote is easier, and consumers require tempting. Pitch has a nominal position, scarcely any business passing, Sulphate of Ammonia has fallen, demand having slackened.

In regard to minerals Messrs. Royse state that in Iron Ore a moderate business has been done; prices, however, are quite firm. Imports in January do not show well, being less by 128,011 tons or £118,976 than in January, 1903; this includes Chrome Ore. The latter has been offering much more freely, and has fallen considerably in value, Manganese Ore also is easy. Brimstone is quite steady, and has a fair demand; imports during January, 1904, are less than during January, 1903, by 409 tons, or £2,019. For Phosphates of Lime there is a fair enquiry, but business is not easily arranged. China Clay has been moving very well, but latterly the trade has become quieter and producers show more disposition to make slight concessions in order to secure business. The same firm remark in reference to metals:—We mentioned a brighter Pig Iron Market in our report a month ago, since when there has been a slow but steady improvement. Consumers had been holding off, but have latterly been coming forward, and considerable quantities of Pig Iron have recently been purchased. Current values are higher than those of a month ago by 1s. per ton in Scotch Iron and 5d, per ton in Cleveland. The market is now firm, and prospects are considered good, with the season for increasing shipments now appproaching. Copper has been ruling firm, and is now about £1 per ton higher than at the beginning of this month. Tin, after advancing strongly, has given way, and is about 30s. lower. Spelter has fallen 10s. per ton, and is easying Lead has advanced slightly, and is firm.

A MAN OF THE MOMENT.

(Concluded from page 4.)

IT may save these enthusiasts time and postage-stamps to repeat again that, in accordance with the laws of the country, no one other than a Japanese subject can be accepted in the Imperial services in any capacity whatever. In accordance wherewith all offers of medical volunteers, whether as surgeons or as nurses, are gratefully but firmly refused. The Japanese field hospitals are admittedly (it is written by experts in Blue-books) the best equipped in the world and probably the most efficient. One way and another, it is hardly surprising that Viscount Tadasu Hayashi's writing-table is just at present snowed up in correspondence.

It may be doubted whether he now has much time to spend in the handsome suit of drawing-rooms on the floor above which the Viscountess and he have furnished with the art treasures of the East. They are relieved from bareness by hangings of exquisite Japanese embroideries, and furnished with cabinets of rare workmanship and screens inlaid with mother-of-pearl and tortoiseshell. In the reception-room hang handsome portraits of the Emperor and Empress and of the heir-apparent. The Hayashi collection of cloisonne vases is, I believe, unique, in this country at any rate. But it is not only as a collector of objects of Eastern art that the Japanese Minister has deserved well of his country. He has the true artistic instinct of his countrymen, and Mr. Diosy, who should know, confesses that there is no art critic to whose opinion he attaches greater weight on any subject than that of Viscount Tadasu Hayashi. Nor is he only a critic and a collector; in his time he was president of the Amateur Carving Association of his country, and has a good deal of statuary to his credit. His services as president of the Japan Society (not the Japanese Society, as it is sometimes miscalled, which is a club for Japanese residents in London to which no foreigners are admitted) are well known, and it is somewhat unprecedented that an accredited representative of a foreign Power should hold office in a British Association. In any case, it is an institution that has done much to prepare the way for the "entente" which has, in due course, ripened into a political alliance. Nor is the president content to be a figurehead only. He attends most of the Council's meetings, and often receives the guests at the society's gatherings. The Japanese Minister's social activity has always been a very remarkable factor in his diplomatic career. In another respect, too, he has broken a record, or, at any rate, upset a precedent. He is, I believe, the only envoy to the Court of St. James who has been initiated during his tenure of office into the mysteries of Freemasonry. Not long ago he was installed in the presence of Royalty as Grand Master of the Empire Lodge. The personal popularity of the Japanese Minister in London society is undoubted. The relaxation he seems to enjoy most is an intimate conversation with any one who has knowledge of or definite information on any scientific subject to impart. His Excellency rarely fails to contribute his fair share to the interchange of ideas. He is an honorary D. C. L. of Oxford and a L. L. D. of Cambridge, and there are very few subjects of human interest in which he is not well informed. Mr. Diosy once told me that the Japanese Minister always struck him as one of the few men endowed with, as it were, a double brain. In one is stored a wealth of Eastern lore which the rising generation of Japan, educated in an entirely European atmosphere, often lacked. The other is wholly Western, equipped with all that modern science and philosophy have to teach. Socially, no doubt, the Viscountess has played her part in contributing to her husband's popularity. She is the beau ideal of the Japanese lady of high degree in whose person grace and dignity are very happily blended.

"His Excellency," said one who had known him intimately for many years, "is the finest type of the Japanese gentleman and of the patriot statesman who, within the memory of a generation, has raised the island Kingdom of the Far East to the proud position of a world Power, and has challenged a revision of the world's history."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately It is harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

AMENDMENT OF MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Corporation considered the following letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, regarding the amendment of certain sections of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888:—"With reference to the Municipal Secretary's letter dated the 5th instant, asking for a further extension of the time for submission of the proposal, of the Corporation regarding the amendment of certain sections, of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, I am directed to state that in order to undertake legislation next monsoon it is essential that Government should receive the proposals of the Corporation not later than the 15th May next, and to request that the proposals of the Corporation may be submitted by that date."

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder it was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for his information and guidance and to the Committee appointed to consider the subject.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF BHATWADI.

Consideration was given to the correspondence with the Bombay Improvement Trust on the desirability of including Bhatwady in Girgaum in their street scheme No. 3. The Commissioner in his letter to the Chairman of the Trust stated that it was a narrow lane, its width varying from two and a half feet to ten feet It was not only narrow but also irregular with buildings standing on either side of it. At the Improvement Trustees were about to improve the locality in the neighbourhood of the lane, it would perhaps be convenient to include it in scheme No. 3. The Chairman of the Trust in reply stated that while concurring in the disirability of improving the communications in Bhatwadi Lanes, he was, however, of opinion that at the present stage they ought not to indefinitely enlarge the scope of scheme No 3. so as to include areas which were not grossly insanitary. As compared with many parts of the city the areas round these Bhatwadi Lanes did not appear to him to be in urgent want of improvement, whereas if they were included as additions to Scheme No. 3, they would take precedence as compared with many insanitary areas which ought to be immediately dealt with in other parts of the city. He thought the needs of these areas would be most suitably met by the acquisition of the four properties at the narrow entrance from Girgaum Road.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna moved that the correspondence be recorded and that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation would be glad to consider proposals from him for the improvement of the Lanes in the manner suggested by the Chairman of the Improvement Trust

Mr Hormusji Vakil opposed the motion. He said it was a pity that the Trustees did not consider the proposal in the light in which they ought to have considered it, The Trust was created for the removal of slums of the city and if it did not think it was its duty to do so; he failed to see for what object it had been brought into existence.

Dr. Dinshaw Master agreeing with Mr. Vakil, moved an amendment to the effect that the Trustees should be askad to reconsider their decision.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the amendment which was carried.

REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved;—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report as early as possible so as to enable the Corporation to consider it with the report of the Pail Depots Committee to be submitted in April next. (1) Whether, in the interest of public health it is expedient to remove night-soil from the city deep into the sea by steam barges by conveying the night-soil pails bodily from privy receptacles by means of pail-carts to the barges, (2) What will be the approximate initial cost, for the above purpose, to provide requisite numbers of steam barges, pail carts and pails of either aluminium or any other light and durable make, and (3) What will be the annual maintenance charges thereon."

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that the scheme put forward by Dr. Sukhia for the removal of night-soil by steam barges deep into the sea was not a new one, The experiment had been tried during Dr. Hewett's regime but proved a failure. Numerous complaints were made against it and eventually it had to be abandoned. He (Mr. Wacha) was in favour of the scheme but he did not think if the committee would be able to submit its report by April next.

Dr. Katrak moved an amendment that the subject be referred to a committee for consideration and report.

Dr. Sukhia withdrew his proposition in favour of the amendment, which was adopted.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF THE PRINTING CONTRACT.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"With reference to the Corporation resolution of the 19th January 1903, requesting the Commissioner to report whether it would not be more advantageous and economical to let the printing contract in division than in one lot I have the honour to state that I have carefully considered the question and have come to the conclusion that it is desirable to divide the printing work in lots. The present contract with the "Times of India" terminates on the 28th February 1905. While advertising for the fresh contract I propose to divide the work in ten lots so that different presses may get an opportunity of tendering."

Dr. N. N. Katrak said the report had been asked for at his instance and that report was now before them. It was satisfactory to find that the Commissioner proposed to divide the printing contract into ten lots. They had no reason to be dissatisfied with the work done by the present contractors: on the contrary they had done their work to the entire satisfaction of the Corporation. Complaints were made by some of the local presses that they had no opportunity to compete all these years, and now that the contract was to expire within a year, it was quite possible that a number of other presses would enter the field. The Standing Committee had divided miscellaneous items of printing work among the other presses with satisfactory results.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula seconded the proposition.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurji Vakil proposed a rider to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to advertise the proposed division of the printing work some six months before the period for the printing contract expired to enable the minor presses to equip their establishments with necessay requirements.

The proposition together with the rider was then adopted.

MUNICIPAL DISPENSARIES.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding copy of a report, (in which he concurred) from the Health Officer regarding the number of cases treated at the Municipal dispensaries, the cost incurred &c.

Mr. Wacha, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that it was a very satisfactory one, They had made an humble beginning of an excellent character which, he hoped, would develope in course of time.

The Hon. Mr, Ibrahim moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to give in future reports the number of new admissions in the dispensaries during the period. Some of the members thought that the cost for the maintenance of these dispensaries were not commensurate with the result obtained thereat.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta speaking on the subject remarked that the liability for medical relief remained on the shoulders of the Government, as it was the case before the new Act was passed. The Health Officer in his report stated that if the Corporation asked for more dispensaries he was quite prepared to give them his estimates for the same. But the Health Officer ought to know that such expenditure ought to be borne by Government in as much as looking at it from a sanitary point of view, it was more the function of Government than that of the Municipality to afford medical relief in the City.

The report was then adopted.

CYCLE TAX.

On the motion of Mr. Wadia the Corporation recorded a statement from the Assessor and Collector with regard to the number of cycles taxed during the quarter ending the 31st December last and the amount levied thereon. The statement showed that 1,117 bicycles and 9 tricycles were taxed during the period while the tax levied amounted to Rs. 2,231.

DUST-BIN CART NUISANCE.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:—"I have to state that owing to several complaints from the High Court Officials an others regarding the nuisance caused by the dust-bin carts in Eldon Road, which lies between the High Court buildings and the block of building occupied by the Bombay Club, the National Bank and others firms, it is proposed to pave the ground under the carts and to construct and expanded metal cage over them and to plant creepers around it. As by the construction of this cage a portion of the road will be nominally closed to the public, I request the formal sanction of the Corporation under Section 239 (3) of the Municipal Act to the portion of the road being closed. The notice, as required by the section above referred to, was put up and no complainants have been received." Mr. Kazi Kabiradin moved that sanction be given to the portion of Eldon Road required for the construction of a metal cage for the dust-bin cart placed in the locality being permanently closed.

Mr. Wacha drew the attention of the Commissioner to the increasing complaints against the location of dust-bin carts in the city. He complained of the unreasonable conduct of the Municipal Inspectors who considered themselves infallible and never paid attention to complaints made against the nuisance caused by dustbin carts.

The proposition was carried.

MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE TRUST.

The following correspondence with regard to the contribution payable to the city Improvement Trust for the next financial year, was considered as urgent business:—Letter to the Chairman, City Improvement Trust, from the Commissioner, dated the 22nd January 1904:—I have the honour to request the favour of your informing me of the amount of contribution from the Municipal Fund, under Section 72 (1) of the Bombay Improvement Act, which would be sufficient for the Trust's requirements for the year 1904-05. I shall also be glad to have the statement required to be drawn up under Section 73 (2) of the Improvement Trust Act for 1902-03 with detail of the Trust's claim. Letter to the Commissioner, from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 29th February 1904:—With reference to your letter dated the 22nd ultimo requesting to be informed of the amount of contribution from the Municipal Fund, under Section 72 (1) of the Bombay Improvement Act, which would be sufficient for the Trust's requirements for the year 1904-05, I am directed to state that in their Budget Estimates for the ensuing financial year, which have just been passed by the Trustees, provision haue been made for a sum of Rs. 5,62,000 as the Municipal contribution based on the Municipal Budget Estimates for property taxes. Taking this provision into account, the general account of revenue and expenditure for the year 1904-05 shows a credit balance of Rs. 4,00,200. As to the statement to be drawn up under Section 73 (2) of the Act, I am to say that the matter is still under consideration.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil moved that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation fixed the lump sum payable by him to the City Improvement Trust at two lakhs of rupees.

The motion was carried without discussion.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

EXHIBITION OF WORK.

LAST evening at the bungalow of Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhai in Girgaum, under the auspices of the Teachers' Association, Bombay, there was held an exhibition of work illustrating the manual training of children in some of the schools in the United States of America. The exhibition was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen including the members of the Association. Mr. E. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, occupied the chair.

The exhibits brought from America were exposed on several tables in the hall and consisted of specimens of manual work such as hand expression, needle work, basket making, drawing, kindergarten woodwork and hand looms. Miss Edge of the Christian Missionary Society, Girgaum gave a brief explanatory address as regards the exhibits that were exposed in the hall and the way in which the children were trained to do the manual work of the kind. The speaker then dwelt at some length on the system of education in America, especially of industrial education, and drew comparisons between the systems in England, India and America. She said the system prevailing in India was far from satisfactory. In the opinion of the speaker introduction of some kind of industrial education in the Indias schools was much needed.

Mr. Giles in addressing the meeting pointed to the difficulty that lay in the way of progress in Indian schools for want of equipment, of trained teachers, and of magnificent buildings. However, looking to the progress that had been made, he thought, the conditions now prevailing in this respect were not without hope. Of late years he had noticed certain signs, which he had reason to believe would bring about a considerable advance in respect of the principles which Miss Edge had just advocated in the system of education. Referring to the Hon. Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Mr. Giles said there was one among them, who had recognised the necessity of giving literary education side by side with the manual education to the children of this country long ago. Of late years, he said, better facilities had been afforded to them in the way of funds more adequate equipment, and a better supply of trained teachers, male as well as female, and he might say that this state of things had enabled the establishment which he represented, to make the rural schools in the Presidency more attractive to the people than before. As an illustration of this the chairman quoted his own experience in Gujarat. He said he was considerably astonished to see the children of the village schools in Gujarat taking great interest in Kindergarton system. He found a considerable amount of dexterity in the children attending those schools. It was extremely gratifying to know that the elders of the village communities were for the most part found agreeable to the new methods. Referring to the changes introduced in the instruction of drawing in the schools Mr. Giles said the new system which was formulated by Mr. Cecil L. Burns was found most welcome everywhere in the Presidency. The sheeme had worked with great success and had called forth unqualified praise from all quarters. The old system which was in vogue for a long time was a very dull one. In conclusion he said he had every hope that before long a secondary training college would be established in Bombay. The intention was not to begin giving the instructions on a very large scale. The beginning, he said, would be an humble one. They were now looking out for a picked man in England who had made a special study of modean methods. That man would come out as the principal of the college." The institution would be open to teachers of the Government as well as private schoolf and special lectures would be arranged for them, He trusted the college would be the means of presenting to the managers of the aided schools of all kinds easy facilities for the trainning of these teachers.

On the motion of Mr. D, G, Padhye a resolution congratulating the Hon. Mr, D, R, Chichgar on his nomination to the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor as an additional member was passed. He said the name of the Hon. Mr. Chichgar would be most remembered in connection with the female education in the city.

Thanks were next voted to Miss Edge and the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE CREDITORS OF MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—My attention has been drawn to an advertisement announcing a meeting of the Creditors of William Watson and Co. on Wednesday next. The exact nature of the steps to be taken is not stated; it is evident however that an attempt will be made to appoint some one to inspect the books, accounts, etc. As one seriously affected by the suspension of the firm I fail to see the necessity for action at this stage by the creditors. Ever since the doors were closed the Bombay office has been in charge of the Official Assignee who with the assistance of Messrs. Furguson and Co., Chartered Accountants, went through the books and so far it has not been even whispered that the local management requires investigation. Why then allow outsiders to have access to the private accounts of respectable citizens and also to other items more or less of a confidential nature. At present we are in the hands of an officer of acknowledged ability and probity who has to carry on his work with precision and with the sanction of the Court: with whom everything connected with the insolvency is a trust. What guarantee can the creditors have of the descretion of the persons appointed to inspect the books and accounts of clients? Let the business remain in the hands of responsible officers under control of the High Court,—Yours, etc.

A. SUFFERER.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

In the Days of Goldsmith, by M. McD. Bodkin, K. C.. (John Long.)

George Savile, by Charles Moray, (John Long.)

The Burden of her Youth by L. T. Meade. (John Long.)

Brahmacharya, by Romesh C. Chakravartti. (The City Book Society, Calcutta.)

ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED MEDICAL WOMEN.

THE last meeting of this Association was held on February 11th. The meeting for this month is fixed for Monday, the 21st March at 6 p.m. at the Cama Hospital. Any suggestions for the proposed pamphlet on Hygiene for teaching the women who attend the Bombay Dispensaries will be gratefully received by the Secretary, from Lady Doctors in charge of Women's Dispensaries, at as early a date as possible.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

CONVERSAZIONE AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE conversazione, prize distribution, and private view of the pictures exhibited at the Bombay Art Society's exhibition, took place last evening at the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art. The members and their friends began to arrive at 4-30 p.m., and in a little over half an hour the galleries were well filled by a large number of European and native ladies and gentlemen. The rooms were illuminated with Washington light. The band of the 123rd Regiment was in attendance. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, Colonel Potter, Captain Hand, Messrs C.A.C. Morris, R. N. Mant, C. Crommelin, Cecil L Burns, V. C. French, G. B. Coleman, Jasper Brett, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs, H. G. Gell, R P. Lambert, Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Jamsetsjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Messrs. Vijbucundas Atmaram, Virchand Deepchand C.I. E., Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, N. V. Mandlik, S. V. Bhandarkar, Rao Bahadur N T. Vaiyad Messrs. K.R. Cama, C. M. Cursetjee, Tribhovandas M. Nathubhoy, Bairamjee N. Servai, Framroz R Joshi, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamshedjee, Rustom D. N. Wadia, A. H. Nazar, Raja Deen Dyal N. M. Wadia, etc., Mr S. V. Bhandarkar, honourary Assistant Secretary of the Society read the names of the prize-winners, and the prizes were distributed by Mrs Crowe amidst the applause of those present.

Professor Muller proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Crowe for distributing the prizes.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in reply, thanked Professor Muller for the cordial manner in which he proposed the vote of thanks. He said they had hoped that their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington would have been present that evening with them but that could not be as they were at Ahmedabad: so his wife had come to fill in the breach. Both of them had taken an interest in the Society, and looked forward with much pleasure to their annual meetings. He regretted that it was the last meeting at which they would be present, as they were shortly to leave India. But in saying farewell, he wished every success to the Bombay Art Society (Applause).

Those present went over the galleries and viewed the pictures. At a later hour, the party adjourned to refreshments, and the proceedings terminated.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The following Prizes were awarded:—

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Cecil L. Burns.—The Society's Gold Medal for the best work in the Exhibition, Portrait of a Parsee gentleman.

Mr. J, P, Gangooly.—The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in oilcolours. Morning Mist.

Mrs. Baillie—The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in watercolours, Snow Bridge, Cashmir.

Mrs. M. M. Gell.—The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Black and White. A Moonlight Sonata.

Rev. Mr. Baillie.—The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Photography. Ibram Roza, Bijapur.

WORKS IN ANY MEDIUM.

Mrs. O'Hara.—H. E Lord Northcote's Prize, Rs. 100 for the best picture in the Exhibition. Quetta Fruit Market.

Miss M. Thacker.—H. E. The Governor's prize of Rs. 100, for the best work in the Exhibition. Sketches of Bombay garden plants painted from nature

Mr. K. J Thalay.—Mr. Vajeshanker Gavrishanker's (in commemoration of the late Mr. Gavrishankar Udeyshanker, C. S. I., Dewan of Bhavnagar) prize, Rs. 25, for the best picture drawn by a student of the Sir J. J. School of Arts of Bombay, Study from life.

Miss. Soonabai S. Jassavala.—Mr. Vajeshankar Gavrishanker's prize of Rs. 25 (in commemoration of the late Mr. Gavrishanker Udeyshanker, C. S. I. Dewan of Bhavnagar) for the best picture drawn by a native lady. "Parsee Lady at Her Easel."

Mrs. Chitty—Mr Vijbhucandas Atmaram's prize, Rs. 50, for the best painting in water colour of a shrine, temple, or bathing-ghaut. On the Terrace of the Shway Dagon Pagoda Rangoon.

Mr F C Scallan—Mr G C Whitworth's prize, Rs. 50 for the best picture in any medium of a Hindu or Musalman building in India. "Kashtaharani," the Place of Release from Sorrows, Monghyr.

WORKS IN OIL-COLOURS.

Mr B Roelert—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart's prize Rs. 50 for the best painting of Animal life in oil or water-colours. A Tiger

Mrs J P Leslie Rogers—Messrs Dharamsi and Narotam M Goculdas' prize, Rs. 50, for the best landscape in oil colours. Sunshine and Rain Himalaya.

Mr M V Dhurandher—H H the Maharaja of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs. 75 for the best picture in oil-colours by a native of India. The Bride.

Mr C T Mehta—Mr Tulsidas Keshavdas' prize, Rs. 20, for the best picture in oil of the late Delhi Durbar Coronation Elephant Procession.

Miss Baiai L Palamkote—Mr Vussonji Khimji's prize Rs 50 for the best picture in oil-colours by a native lady showing the position of famine stricken people under a scorching sun.

Mr S P Agaskar—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's prize, Rs. 50, for the best oil-painting by a native of India, Morning.

WORKS IN WATER-COLOURS.

Mr F C Rimington—H H the Maharaja of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs 100, for the best landscape in water-colours. (Indian Subject). One Tree Hill, Matheran.

Mr. M V Durandher.—H H the Maharaja of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs. 50, for the best picture in water colours by a native of India, Poona Durbar.

Mr. K J Thaly.—Mr Jamsetji N Tata's prize Rs. 50 for the best sketch of any part of Bombay. Bombay Gamdevi Road

Mr. C G C Morris.—Mr Currimbhoy Ibrahim's prize, Rs 50, for the best picture in water colours of an Indian street scene.

SCULPTURE.

Mr. T R Scaramanza.—H H the Maharaja of Bhavnagar's prize Rs 50, for the best model in plaster or terra-cotta, by a native of India.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mrs. A Hogg.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's prize, Rs. 50, for the best set of six photographs other than portraits, negatives, taken and printed by any process by an amateur. "Mists of Morning." "Nightfall on the Wullar" Evening on the Dal. Reflections on the Dal Lake "The end of the Shower" Solitary. "After Sunset." Morning on the Wullar."

Mr. P S Joshi.—H H the Maharaja of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs 25, for the best set of four quarter plate photographs entirely the work of an amateur.

Rev. Baillie.—Messrs Nadkarni and Co's prize, Rs 20 for the best photograph by an amateur, Ibram Roza.

Messrs. Bennett, Coleman and Co.—Anonymous Donor's prize, Rs. 50, for the best price of practical work in any photo-mechanical process—A show case containing various stages of blocks,

TEXTILE FABRICS.

A carpet exhibited by the Superintendent, Jaipur Jails.—Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit's prize, Rs. 50.

APPLIED ARTS.

Mr. C. M. Ghodi—Mr. David Gostling's prize, Rs. 50. Stencilled Design for a Wall Filling.

Miss Baiai L. Palamkote.—Mr. J N. Tata's prize, Rs. 50. Design for Printed Fabric.

Mr. William Arnot.—Society's prize, Rs. 50. Design for a Stencilled Frieze.

Mr. M. K. Parandikar.—Society's prize Rs. 50. Design for Wall Decoration

LACE EMBROIDERY.

Mr. Ardeshir F J. Chinoy—Society's prize Rs 50. Embroidered silk Table Centre.

Messrs Nagardas and Sitik.—Society's prize Rs, 50 Table Centre, Embroidered.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP A SOCIETY LADY.

An astounding attempt has been made in the West End to kidnap a well-known society lady in broad daylight. The lady in question was walking along Sloane Street at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. She is known to be in the habit of wearing expensive jewellery. A man whom she had never met before, spoke to her by name, and said that there had been a sudden outbreak of illness in her house and that he had been sent to take her back at once. He invited her to step with him into a cab which was waiting. The lady disbelieved the story, and refused to enter the cab. The man persisted, and she called a policeman, and told him about the affair. At that moment a woman dressed as a hospital nurse, came upon the scene and insisted that the story was quite true, and said that the two had been sent to take the lady home in a cab. The alleged nurse stepped behind the lady and looking at the officer tapped her forehead as if to signify that the lady suffered from mental troubles. This apparently satisfied the constable who seemed unwilling to take any action. "But," said the lady "this is an outrage. I have never seen either of these people before. I am thoroughly well known, and if the officer has any doubt about it, I should like him to come with me into this shop." All four went into the shop. The lady asked the shopman if he knew her, and he replied: "Why of course, I have known you for a good many years." "There," said the lady to the constable, "now what are you going to do?" They turned round, and found that the adventurers had disappeared.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF ART.

The world will scarcely need to be reminded this week of the eighty-seventh birthday of one of its greatest artists. It is a long life and a happy one over which Mr. G. F. Watts looks back. He has enjoyed the friendship of most of the great men of the last half century or so, and has painted the majority of them—statesmen and soldiers, leaders in thought and action. More charming still, he has devoted a great part of his later years to depicting scenes of heroism from humbler life. The first scene which he chose was one that might have been inspired by Saturday's terrible fire in Paris. It is a Glasgow scene a picture of brilliant courage by a lowly girl who perilled, and gave her life for those of her fellows.

A BEAUTIFUL CONCEPTION.

Now, after a beautiful life, the brave old gentleman calmly awaits the last scene. It has no terrors for him. It has been his desire that it should have no terrors for any of us. His works breathe the truest spirit of religion, and so are free from theology. In one of his pictures he has enthroned "Death" in the upper part of the work. "I have given her wings," he said to an admirer, "that" she may not seem like a Maddona. In her arms nestles a child—a child unborn perhaps, who has taken refuge there. By her side the angles of silence guard the portals of the unseen. Beneath is the altar of death, to which many worshipers are hastening: the old mendicant comes to beg, the noble offers his coronet; the warrior does not offer—but surrenders his sword; The sick girl clings for refuge to the feet of Death. I have painted Death entirely without terrors." There is a nobler sermon in that picture than in many a high-flown oration rhetorically delivered from cathedral pulpit.

INTELLIGENT ANTICIPATION.

It will come as rather a shock to the philosophic few who prepare their own graves and what not, to learn that one of their number has seceded, and actually is so base as to offer for sale the coffin which he had intended for himself. It is a way that some of these people have. Did not Madame Bernhardt, after having for years carried her own coffin about with her, and slept in it upon a bed made of the choicest of her love letters, did not she forswear burial and plump for cremation? Her brilliant contemporary in the musical world, Madame Calve, has her tomb of rarest marble already carved; and everybody knows that the late Lord Esher anticipated in the same way ten years before his decease. The tomb of Queen Victoria was carved simultaneously with that of the Prince Consort. But strangest is the notion of the man who writes his own obituary. This has become common, and, so frank are the writers as to their own transcendent merits, that some day an editor will arise and declare that all post-mortem appreciations shall be signed.

THE PERFECT AGE.

What is the perfect age for Army and Navy work? Admiral Alexeieff asks for men who are neither too old nor too young. So would most commanders. But who shall decide? The Duke of Cambridge sed to say that the only men who broke down in war were the young ones. Wellington did all his fighting while on the right side of fifty. Napoleon, whom he never met, came into the world four months after him, and had carved his way to the throne before he was thirty-five. Hannibal had subjugated Spain and crossed the Alps before he was much over thirty. Nelson won the battle of the Nile at forty, and was only forty-seven when he died in the hour of his crowning victory. Lord Roberts was seventy when he went to take command in South Africa.

LOVE AND THE LOCKSMITH.

One of our judges said the other day that he believed some women would marry a man who, for all they knew, might be a convict. Twice within the last few weeks the assertion has been proved to be fact. Such a story sad but remarkable, might be written from such adventures as these. Some years ago a girl in a good position refused the hand of an honest, excellent fellow who proposed to her. Then she lost sight of him. Later she married a man who proved an unmitigated villain, and was a ticket-of leave man. The story of a new crime came out, and the man was recommitted to prison. One of the officers whose duty it was to secure the punishment of the felon turned out to be the man whom the unhappy woman, years before, had refused to marry.

FOOTLIGHTS AND FIREARMS.

The "Petit Parisien" bases an attack upon Japanese character on the nature of its drama and observes: "They may have borrowed everything from Europe, but their conceptions remain profoundly at variance with ours." In support of this assertion the intensely tragic character of the Japanese play, the rivalry between clan and clan, and the number of assassinations in the typical Japanese play are cited. The Japanese drama, as most people know is not borrowed from Europe. Long before Europe had a drama the stage flourished in Japan It was imported from China in the sixth century, although a native woman, Iso-no-Zenji, is spoken of as the "mother of the Japanese drama." The play has always been the delight of the lower orders of Japan, but until recently was never patronised by the nobles of the country. Japanese plays are for the most part dramatised versions of the national history with the names of the characters and the scenes changed. They have nothing more tragic than "Othello," their repertoire contains no more furious clan cry than our "Down with the Capulets!" Down with the Montagues!"

If a nation is to be condemned for its plays, will not both England and Germany come down over Faust, gloomy, terribly tragedy? We take our pleasures sadly enough in Romeo and Juliet, Antony and Cleopatra, Hamlet, Macbeth, and so on, but it is not alleged that England is tarred with the brush with which the Frenchman would besmirch the Japanese. Away in the East they have forgotten more about the drama than many parts of Europe have yet learned. India had a superb drama for eleven centuries before William left Normandy to subjugate England. China, [illegible] had plays by no means despicable, and historians of their art find in them much of beauty and power even [illegible]. The Japanese play, never having become an institution recognised by the highest classes, often lacks that purity of tone which [illegible] in vain for European plays, but it has never been endorsed [illegible] ours—it never presents intrigue by, or against, married women.

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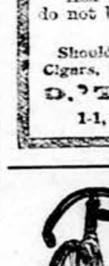

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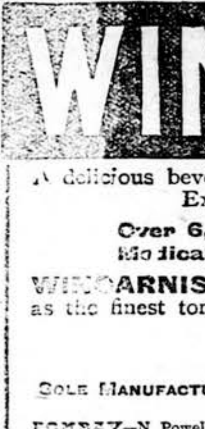

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Debierne has already shown that the radioactive emanation of compounds of actinium differs from that of salts of radium and of thorium notably in its more rapid decrease and its property of inducing radio-activity in solid bodies. The radioactivity of radium diminishes to one-half in four days, and that of actinium, as he now finds in about four seconds. There is however, another emanation from actinium, which only decreases to one-half in several days. He intends to study this emanation further.

M. Charpentier has discovered that N-rays are not only conducted by wires, but by glass, wood and other bodies considered as insulators. A wire of copper or silver is, however, preferable. The N-rays emitted by phosphorescent sulphide of calcium are transmitted by such a wire, and cause a screen of the phosphorescent sulphide at the other end of the wire to shine more brightly. A condenser or a Leyden jar connected in the wire or conductor does not stop the conduction of the rays. The longest wire in the experiments was 10 1-2 metres, and it required 12 or 13 seconds for the rays to travel along it. The luminous effect produced at the far end appeared to attain its equilibrium by oscillations of brightness having a period of several seconds. These oscillations were also noticed in the source of the rays.

A string impregnated with a collodion solution of the phosphorescent sulphide was also used instead of the wire and seen to glow throughout its length. It seemed in some cases to be traversed by waves or oscillations of brightness. This phosphorescent string makes a good screen for detecting the N-rays of the human body.

The almost entire body of a mammoth found near the River Berezowska, in Siberia, in 1901, has been installed under glass in the Museum of Natural History of the Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg The animal is in the position it was found, that is to say, seated with its fore feet planted on the ground Apparently it had fallen into a crevasse of ice or a fissure of the ground, and could not escape. The breast, shoulders, legs, and tail are covered with long hairs. It is not one of the largest of its kind, perhaps because it was a young individual. Dr. Herz, the discoverer, is preparing a monograph on the specimen.

Experiments made by Mr. F. C. Carlton, of Harvard University, U. S. on the fish, Fundulus heteroclitus, which changes colour in the water according to its illumination, appear to show that the light influences the pigment cells of the skin through the eye-sight. When the optic nerve was cut the usual changes in colour did not occur.

The compressed air chisel for removing rock from fossils, introduced by the American "Field Columbian Museum," Serves every purpose for the larger masses of rock. For the finer work Professor H. F. Osborne has been trying a sand-blast to clean the specimens. The blast of sand is produced by a compressed air engine, and the air should be at a pressure below 50lb, on the square inch. It promises well for cleaning surface and removing the matrix in the cavities of small skulls. Combined with the air chisel it will probably reduce the cost of preparing fossils to one-third that of dressing by hand.

Dr. Field, on behalf of the Fish and Game Commission of Massachusetts, U. S., has made experiments to find the best means of ensuring protection of the lobster fishery. He employed a "pot" excluding lobsters over 11 inches in length and allowing those under 9 inches to escape, and recommends its adoption by law.

According to Mr. H. C. Gardiner, of Troy, New York, U. S., there is a centre in the cortex of the brain for the act of writing as distinct from speaking It is he supposes, on the left hemisphere for right-handed and the right hemisphere for left-handed persons. The precise locality is, he thinks, in the second frontal circumvolution on the left side,

An electrical crane, able to lift 150 tons, has been installed on the wharf of the wellknown German firm of Blohm and Voss Hamburg. It has been constructed by the Duisberger Maschinenbau Aktien Gesellschaft of Duisberg and has been employed in placing the heavy guns on board the "Kaiser Karl der Grosse."

Silver is unsuited for the reflectors of arc lamps, because the ozone given off corrodes it. Palladium is recommended in its place.

Cavaliere Pino is the inventor of a machine called a hydroscope, consisting of a long tube with an optical instrument at one end by which objects at the bottom of the sea are reflected up the tube to the eye, and may be studied from the deck of a ship. By its moors Pino has discovered objects sunken for 2,000 years, among them valuable works of Grecian art. It might be useful in submarine cable and other work.

M. Fouche, in the Bulletin of the French Physical Society, has described an oxyacetylene blowpipe. The flame is fed by a mixture of one part acetylene gas and 1-8 part of oxygen, and the jet of gas is given a certain velocity by means of the pressure of a water column four metres high. The flame melts metals, will solder iron and steel, and even fuses lime or silica. With a reduced proportion of oxygen the flame becomes luminous, and when playing on lime forms carbide of lime.

The "blue gnu" of the Zoological Park, New York, looks a sort of cross between the buffalo, horse, and deer. The neck and horns are like those of a buffalo, the hind quarters those of a horse, and the legs of a deer. This queer antelope ranges from Orange River to the Victoria Nyanza, and it is supposed that its ugliness is really a protection, for when alarmed it goes through a series of strange evolutions and postures apparently to scare away intruders.

The Sheepeater's Monument of Thunder Mountain, near Rooswilt, Idaho, U. S., is a natural monolith, 70ft. high, 18ft. in diameter at the base, and at 50ft. above the ground 10ft. in diameter. It is capped by a larger block or cube of rock, and resembles a club in shape. It stands on the edge of a canon filled with pine trees, and is a remnant of the old mountain side left by wind and weather. The rock is a rough conglomerate, with boulders weighing several tons embedded in it.

The interior of Corea, the land of the "hermit nation," is little known to the rest of the world, even the Chinese and Japanese. The best and latest scientific account of it, according to M. Paul Combes appeared in the "Journal of the College of Science," Tokio, in 1903, and was written by Professor Koto, a geologist of the Imperial University, Tokio, Corea might be called the Italy of the Far East. Both enjoy an agreeable climate, neither too moist nor too dry, and both are inhabited by peoples of a very ancient civilisation. Most of the Corean strata is archaic and paleozoic—that is to say, among the oldest rocks.

A line from Broughton Bay, on the northeast, to Chemulpho, the port of Seoul, separates the northern or Manchurian part of Corea from the Japanese or Southern Corea. The northern part is mountainous the southern a mixture of hills and plains, The south is rich and fertile, producing much rice and bamboo. The dispositions of the inhabitants of the north and south are also said to be different, the northerners being silent and obstinate, the shoutherners gay and fine. The oldest dynasty of the north goes back to 2 317 B. C., and both north and south have only been under the same rulers since 918 A.D.

Boats and launches with glass bottoms or part of the hull of clear glass are now used by fishermen and also sightseers, on the islands of Santa Catalina California. The panes enable the occupants of the boat to watch the vegetation and fishes of the sea bottom

The coal for the Japanese fleet comes chiefly from the island of Hokkaido or Yezo, to the north of the island of Nippon, the largest in the empire. The two ports supplying it are Mororan on the south coast and Otaru on the west coast. At present one company, the Hokkaido Tunko Testudo Kaisha, a wealthy corporation, owning mines, railways, and wharves provides the fuel of the Imperial Navy, which is bituminous and of high grade.

The belief that fish is a brain food, says the "Lancet," just about as resonable as the idea that because a soup is thick and gelatinous 'it will stick to the ribs,' or as sensible as the celebrated advice to Verdant Green to lay in a stock of Reading biscuits to assist his reading. Fish, of course, is excellent food partly because of the nourishing nature of its constituents and partly because of its digestibility. But it is in no sense a specific for brain or nerve.

Every practitioner must says, the "Lancet," have seen examples of brain failure under conditions of anxiety and stress which have been more attributable to frequent 'nips' of alcohol and to multitudinous cigarettes than to any real disproportion between the powers of the unpoisoned nerve structure and the work which it was called upon to accomplish. For every man whose commercial future is brought into danger by public events the wisest counsel is that he should keep in sound physical training. The part of the prudent is to be wise in time and to neglect no preparation for a contest of which it may be impossible to foresee either the duration or the severity.

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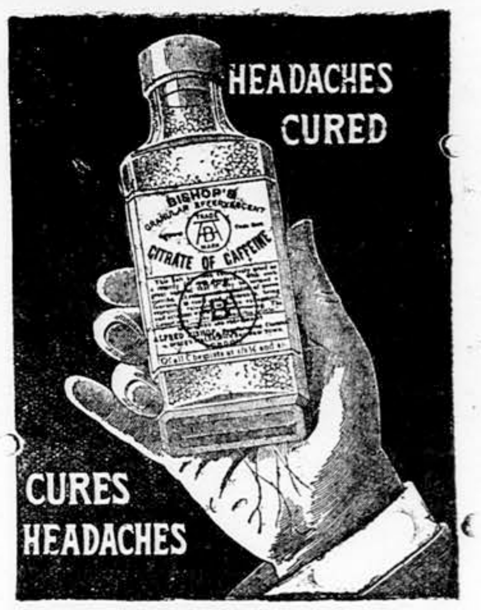

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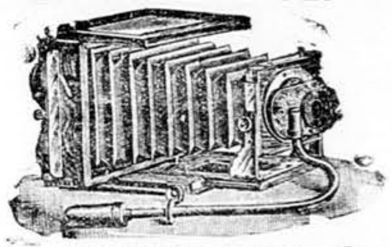

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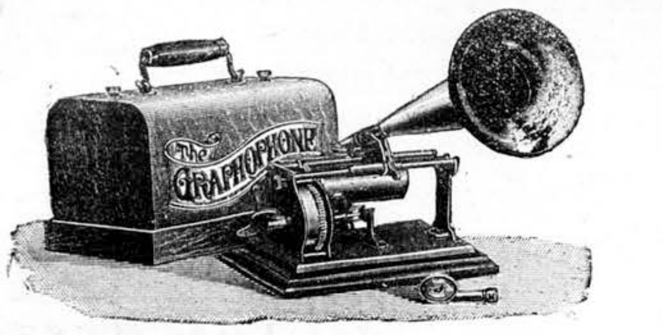

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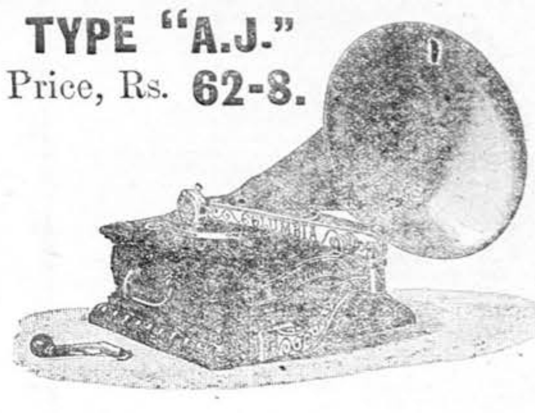

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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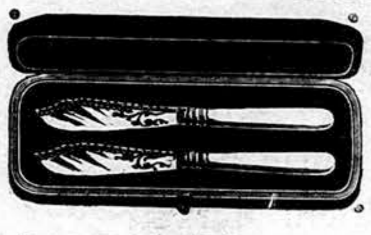

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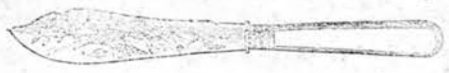

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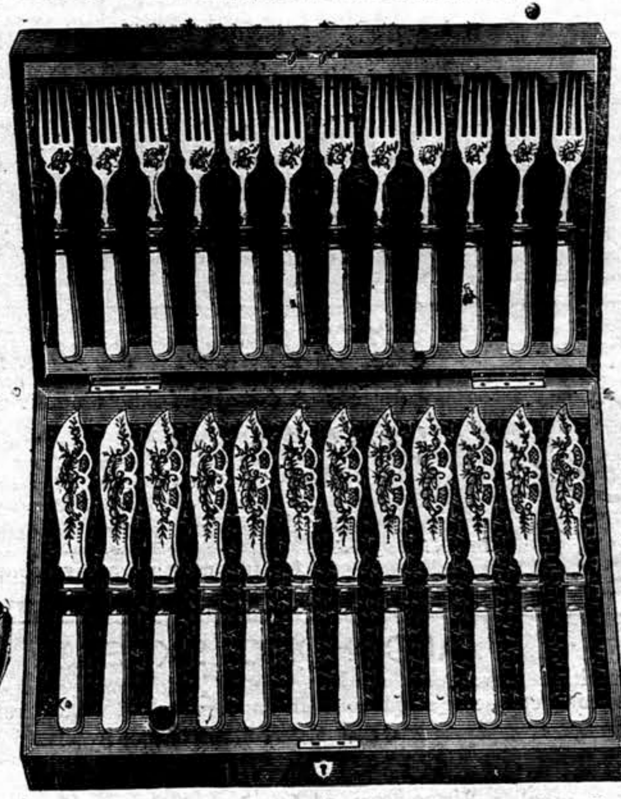

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